je Klining Journal, COMMERCIAL

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1046-Vol. XXV.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

{ (WITH SUPPLEMENT) STAMPED SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE.

GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

JUNIOR ARE THE MEMBERS WHO have SUBSCRIBED to the RULES:—
COMMITTEE.

J. I. WATSON, F.G.S.—CHAIRMAN (Firm of Watson and Cuell).
W. BAWDEN.
W. H. CUELL.
H. B. RYE.
E. GOMDET.

E. Gompers.
Jehn Hitchins.
G. Kieckhoefer.
Jas. Lane.
B. Lambert.
C. Martin.
Wm. Michell.
J. H. Murchison, F.G.S.
Adam Murray, F.G.S.
of the Committee.
N. G. Moore. / W. L. Onver.
T. Painter.
H. Peet.
J. R. Pike.
J. J. Reynolds, jun.
G. F. Smith.
George Spratley.
P. Watson. By order of the Committee, N. F. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

[R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER, S. BUTING and SKLLING, for immediate cash. STRINGH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, SEUTING and SKLLING, for immediate cash. STRINGHOMES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—pay-th like 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND REST STRINGHOMES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—pay-th like 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND REST STRINGHOMES, are also as a surface of the choice of NON-DIVIDEND REST STRINGHOMES, Devon Burra Burra, all blaids, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Wh. Franco, Okel Tor, Bortridge Consols, copy, North Basset, West Basset, Lamberooe, Trewetha, West Wh. Carpenter, upda, Devon Wheal Buller, Cubert, East Russell.

| The content of the

A JAMES B. BRENCHLEY has FOR SALE SHARES in the

PETER WATSON begs to inform his friends and gentlemen a managed with English and foreign mines, that he has returned from Cambanatin, where he has been residing for the past 12 months, and has now MISSON BISSON STATES, AND AND STREET, LONDON.

It if, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

L. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has Buiness TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PRO-RE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, Jan Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regu-

HY. GOULD SHARP, MINING SHAREBROKER, Indicated to SELL the following SHARES, at nett prices:—

Bala, 38.

30 Dev. Burra Burra, £4½.

30 Dev. Burra Burra, £4½.

100 North Sortridge, 24.

20 West Par Consols, 17s.

20 Octal Hewas, 3s.

30 Wheal Crebor, 17s.

30 Wheal Crebor, 17s.

31 Own. Providence, £5½.

32 Wheal Crebor, 17s.

34 (Cashion-court, Old Broad-street, London.

Be Fanasted in every description of British and Foreign Shares.

1. Collinated in the State of the Mining Journal; and will be happy the happy and the happy are happy and the happy and the happy are happy and the happy and the happy are happy and happy are happy and happy are happy are happy are happy and happy are happy are happy are happy and happy are happy are

Wh. Trelawny Tamar Maria

ASRER in the following dividend and progressive mines:—

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Wheal Wrey.

West Basset.

Mouth Hingston.

North Holgston.

North Robert.

Saut Wheal Rose.

South Buller and West

Penstruial.

Buller and Basset United.

Wheal Christe.

West State.

Clijsh and Wentworth.

North Basset.

Wheal Kitty (Lelant).

Wheal Kitty (Lelant).

Wheal Christe.

Arundell, and others.

distance or other stock wishing to exchange their interest from progression, but may have sale their business. Will be dealt with on the best last, but may parties sale their business.

The progression of the control of the control

| Compared C 1 East Basset.
10 Great Alfred.
5 Hingston Down.
50 Ivybridge.
50 Kilraine.
10 North Basset.
29 North Rosewarne.
1 Rosewarne.
10 South Tamar.

GEORGE MOORE has FOR SALE Shares in the Newtonards Mine; the price will be given upon application.
GEORGE MOORE will be happy to advise as to the best description of shares at the present moment, either for speculation or investment; many of the former can be purchased for a trifling amount, on which an advance within a short period is almost certain. Edisiness transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines; and the closest prices forwarded on application.
GRORGE MOORE, Dealer in Mining Shares, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. 100 HUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Sept. 7, 1855.

R. RYE is a BUYER of the following, at current prices, viz,:—
South Frances.
Gifford.
Rosewarne.
Hender.
Mary Ann.
77, Old Broad-street.
Established 12 years.

Wheal Klity (Lelant).
Condurrow.
Tamar Consols.
Tincroft.
Alfred Consols.
Titetholian.
West Providence.

MESSRS. T. SPARC AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND SHAREBRO. 28, 70, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Gratuitous advice will be afforded to any gentleman requiring information respecting mining investments, upon application personally or by letter.

REMOVAL.—Mr. HENRY SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, has REMOVED from No. 5, Old Broad-street, to No. 4,

R. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 4, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY. (Sworn Broker.)/f MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

THOMAS EDINGTON, PURCHASER AND INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS ON COMMISSION, 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW. // MR. EVAN HOPKINS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER 38, THURLOE SQUARE, BROMPTON.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER 76, CORNHILL, LONDON. 197

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT.
REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENG.
LAND, RELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management
of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MESSRS. WATSON AND ENSOR, MINING AGENTS, DEALERS in MINING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES, have REMOVED from 64, Old Broad-street, to 2, ABTILLERY PLACE, FINSBURY SQUAREZ/Messrs, WATSON and ESSON have FOR SALE, at very low prices, SHARES in a few DIVIDEND, and other MINES approaching a dividend state, which they can strongly recommend. Prices and general information afforded on application.

Messrs. WATSON and ENSON undertake the inspection of mines, through eminently qualified local agents, and on moderate terms.

M. R. WM. MICHELL has just RETURNED from INSPECTING advice for his friends.

2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, Aug. 30, 1855.

MR. JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, and ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, will be happy to receive ORDERS from his friends and the public for the PURCHASE and SALE OF SHARES (ON COMMISSION ONLY) in any of the MINEs in the district; also, to EXECUTE COMMISSIONS for the SALE of MINING and OTHER MATERIALS. J. H. Cock hopes by paying strict attention to business, moderate charges, and the prompt settlement of accounts, to merit a continuance of the public favours.

M. R. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, BRIDGE STREET, BATH, is a BUYER of Bosecan, Wheal Zion, Great Alfred, Alfred Consols, Wheal Wrey, West Polberro, Clijah and Wentworth, and Sortridge Consols.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, FORE STREET, REDRUTH25

Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON, F.C.S., ASSAYER AND ANA LYTICAL CHEMIST,—3, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL. MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINE SHAREBROKER, TAVISTOCK, DEVON. 27

MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c.

CEORGE SPRATLEY HAS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING,
OR ANY PART:

20 Alfred Consols.
10 Great Wheal Vor.
2 Eaglebrook.
100 Old Treleigh.
100 Tamar Maria.
50 Passan Lead.
15 Carnyorth.
16 Hender.
16 North Basset.

20 Trehane.
10 Wheal Wrey.
10 South Cara Brea.
2 Halamanning.
50 Great Wheal Alfred.
1 South Caradon. 10 Welsh Potosi. 1 Rosewarne. 100 Old Treleigh. 50 Pedn-an-drea. 15 Carnyorth. 10 Hender. 15 North Basset.

And will BUY— 25 Sortridge Consols. 2 North Robert. 5 Wheal Kitty. GEORGE SPRATLEY feels confident that the mines he recommends must advance considerably upon present prices. The holders of Sortridge Consols, Carnyorth, Boscean, and others, have nothing to fear; look to the mines, not too much to the share market, and depend upon it your success is certain.

Business transacted in the leading dividend and progressive mines, and prices, with full information, forwarded on application.

2. Winohester-buildings, London.

with full information, forwarded on application.

2. Winchester-buildings, London.

MR. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 75, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, CONTINUES to DEAL in the following SHARES:

Arthur Great Wheal Vor Great Wheal Vor Great Wheal Order West Providence West Provide

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AUCTIONEER AND MINING AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

(Established 13 Years.)

Dividend and established Mines bought and sold privately at the closest prices.

Mr. Thomas is a BUVER of 4 West Providence, 2 South Wheal Frances, 2 Rosswarne, 1 Wheal Buller, 2 West Seton, 50 Glimar, 100 East Frongoch, 50 Exmouth and Adams, 20 Darren, and 2 Wheal Clifford Shares.

And is a SELLEE of 4 Copper Hill, 2 Wheal Basset, 1 United Mines, 1 Wh. Lovel, 5 Great Wheal Fortune, 1 Condurrow, and 500 Tassan Lead Shares.

And is a Schiller of a Copper Hill, 2 who has hasset, I United shires, I will be a Great West Former, and 500 Tassan Lead Shares.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, IN THE COUNTY OF CORK, KNOWN AS THE SOUTH CORK COPPER MINES, WITH THE MACHINERY, MATK-RIALS, COPPER ORE, SETTS, &c.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, IN THE COUNTY OF CORK, KNOWN AS THE SOUTH CORK COPPER MINES, WITH THE MACHINERY, MATK-RIALS, COPPER ORE, SETTS, &c.

VALUABLE MINING COPPER MINES, with instructions by the Committee of Management to SELL, BY AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Wednesday, the 19th day of September, 1855, at One o'clock precisely, in nacing subject to such conditions of sale as will be then and there produced and the produced and which are situate near Ballydehob, Barony of West Carbery, County of Cork, Ireland, in the vicinity of Crookhaven, Carbery West, Coosheen, Cuppagh, and other mines, and extends over a surface of nearly 200 acres, held under lease for 31 years, from the 1st May, 1852, at 1-16th Royalty. The mine is most favourably situate for working, being only one mile from a shipping port, with good harbour. It has a good stream of water, which will render steam machinery quite unnecessary for a considerable time.

May be viewed upon application to Capt. Thewerker, on the mine, of whom particulars may be obtained. Further particulars may also be had of Mr. W. R. Tunner, solicitor, No. 1, Field-court, Gray's Inn; of the auctioneer, 75, Old Broad-street; and at Garraway's.

VALUABLE MINING SHARES FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,
FORFEITED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF CALLS.

275 (6600ths) Shares in South Bog Lead Mine, Salop.
801 (6400ths) Shares in North Hingston Consols Tin and Copper Mines, Calstock,
M. R. T. P. THOMAS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION
(by order of the respective committees of management), at Garraway's Coffee
House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Wednesday, the 19th day of Sept. inst.,
at One o'clock precisely, the above valuable MINING SHARES, forfeited for nonpayment of calls,—Catalogues and further particulars may be had of J. A. Josepa,
Esq., Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street; of the auctioneor, 75, Old
Broad-street; and at Garraway's.

200 (2000ths) Shares in the St. Day United Mines, Gwennap, Cornwall.

25 (12,000ths) Shares in the 1ythridge Lead Mines, Devon.

FOR SALE IN ORDER TO SETTLE AN ACCOUNT.

R. T. P. THOMAS is favoured with instructions to SE'LI., BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Wednesday, the 19th day of Sept. inst., at One o'clock, the above valuable SHARES, which he can with safety recommend as safe speculations and investment. Catalogues may be had at Garraway's, and at the auctioneer's offices, 75, Old Broadstreet, London.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY OF CORK, KNOWN AS THE CROOKHAVEN MINE,
WITH THE NEW MACHINERY, MATERIALS, SETTS, &c. 35

MR. C. WARTON is directed by the Committee of Management to structure of the CROOKHAVEN MINE, in a favoured mining district, ten miles from Skull, County Cork, comprising a 26 in. cylinder PUMPING and CRUSHING ENGINE; crushcra, with fly-wheel; new shears and capstan; air machines; cistern; plant, &c., of which an inventory will be produced.

May be viewed upon application to Mr. Monk, purser, on the mine, of whom particulars may be obtained. Particulars also at the Imperial Hotel, Cork; Macken's Hotel, Dublin; the Golden Lion, Liverpool; of Messars, Gracoson and Sox, solicitors, 8, Angel-court, Bank; of Mr. Ositzvig, secretary, at the Crookhaven Mining Offices, 1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street; at the Auction Mart; and of Mr. C. Warton, 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street (removed from Threadneedic-street).

VALUABLE DIVIDEND MINING AND OTHER SHARES FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT GARRAWAY'S, ON WEDNESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER. PUBLIC AUCTION, AT GARRAWAY'S, ON WEDNESDAY, 1971 SEPTEMBER.

JOHN R. PIKE, in compliance with the urgent request of his friends, will RESUME his SALES, as above; and trusts that his well-known character and experience as a mining agent, long resident in the best mining district in Cornwall, will ensure that support which he has hitherto gratefully received.

John R. Pike, agreeably with the Rules of the Mining Exchange, of which he has the honour to be a member, will restrict his auctions solely to shares that he has absolutely for sale. During the interval, John R. Pike will be happy to negociate shares at the closest market prices; every information will be afforded by him.

South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Sept. 7, 1855.

South Sea Chambers, Threadneedic-street, Sept. 7, 1855.

R. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER and DEALER in BRITISH MINES, SHARES, and STOCKS IN GENERAL, PUBLISHES a WEEKLY CURRENT LIST OF PRICES of a judicious selection of DIVIDEND, PROGRESSIVE, and bona fide SPECULATIVE COMPANIES, with other statistical and valuable information, including his Symopsis of British Missing for the vast Nine Fears, Subscribers, £2 2s. annually, including postage; or 1s. per List.

Brokerage Offices.—4, Austinfriars, London.

Inspecting and Mapping Offices.—Camborne, Cornwall.

Sept. 7, 1855.

Publishing Offices.—19, Great St. Helen's, London.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, No. 4, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, MANAGER OF MINES, DEALER IN MINING SHARES, and GENERAL.

COMMISSION AGENT, has RETAINED 250 copies of his Review of British Mines for the Size Months ending June last, and also his Review of British Mines for the Tear ending 31st August 1sst, which can be had togother for One Shilling. See Mining Journal, and Morning Heroids, of this day.—Sept. 8, 1855.

M. R. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL MINING AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, begs to inform his friends and the mining public that he has OPENBD OFFICES in REDRUTH for the purpose of TRANSACTING BUSINESS as a MINE BROKER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and hopes by strict attention and moderate charges to merit a portion of their patronage. Mines inspected, and every information furnished. OD Drawings and estimates for all kinds of steam-engines, mining machinery, £2, furnished on the most moderate terms. Copper, lead, and silver cres assayed with accuracy and dispatch.—Redruth, Sept. 7, 1855.

FLETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAKEBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS, Gold Mining Shares wanted.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—HENRY MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYEE IN CENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

TICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM,—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for eale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WHEE, 4c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHRET. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

British Mines As An Investment End Ent.

By J. H. Muschison, Esq., P.G.S., F.S.S., &c.

Copies may be obtained at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Wihls.

In crown Svo, beards, pp. 2Hz, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.—Third Edition.

This work contains full particulars of the principal dividend and progressive mines in England and Wales, with a list of the annual dividends paid by each mine in the last nige years. An abstract of the "Opinions of the Press" will be found in another column of this day's Journal.

NING INVESTMENT, &c.—The large amount of capital invested, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase of stock, has induced us to OFFER OUR SERVICES to capitalists and others, being in daily communication with practical men in all parts of the country, who have the means of obtaining the most correct information upon the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the Sapitalist as afe and profitable source of investment, many of which, by a careful selection, will ensure a return of from 15 to 30 per cent. for many years to come; others of a progressive character hold a protting of interessed value, and of becoming an instrument of the control of th

DENNANCE CONSOLS TIN, LEAD, AND COPPER MINING

ng the Liability of Shareholders to the amount of their respective he COMMITTER OF MANAGEMENT.

THOMAS EISGOOD, Eq., 35, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inc.
JACOB HEWARD, Eq., East India Chambers.
G. GEDDES, Eq., Homerton.
W. BURNETT, Eq., Coal Owner, Gracchurch-street,
Capt. WYATT, 12, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street,
BANKERS—London and Westminster, Lothbury.
MANAGING AGENT AND PURENT LATE Of Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)
SECRETARY AND PURENT.

Management Agap Potagement and westimisser, lottoury.

Management Agap Potagement Agap Potagement and the little (St. Agnes)

Successive Agap Potagement Potage

pany, for the remaing shares and prospectuses.

PENNANCE CONSOLS MINE.

Sis,—Agreeable to our promise, we here beg to hand our report of your mine. We have very minutely examined the lodes and their component parts, together with the stratum and matrix in which they lay, and it is our decided opinion that the prospects are very inviting. The depth as yet is not sufficient for any lodes to present a large body of orce, but from such a variety of rich metallic minerals as these lodes contain, there can be no doubt but immense quantities of tin, copper, and sliver-lead orce are deposited in them. The appearances, altogether, hold out the most fattering indications for making a deep and lasting mine; and, we do not doubt, if effectually wrought, great profit will be the result. If you are about to dispose of any part of the concern, we should be glad to give any information to the parties, or meet them on the spot, to point out our ideas of its value.

Signed, W. MARTIN; JOHN OATS, Tresavean Mine.

Signed, W. MARTIN; JOHN OATS, Tresavean Mine.

Signed, W. MARTIN; JOHN OATS, Tresavean Mine.

Sin,—I have received your kind note, with a parcel of specimens, for which I am much obliged; I will positively declare that I have not seen, in all my life, such a concern to near the surface. I find you have already discovered (as we miners express ourselves) three strong champion loides, composed of almost every kind of mineral that we should desire, varying from 3 to 6 ft. wide; also, the stratum is congenial for copper, tin, and lead. If the mine is worked in a miner-like manner to a proper depth, I have no doubt but that the lodes will prove as productive and profitable as any in the county; if otherwise, I will never have an opinion of my own on mining any more.

Signed, THOMAS TEAGUE, Jun., Redruth.

Signed, THOMAS TEAGUE, Jun., Redruth.

Average produce of the samples...... 6 3 17 of tin.
Signed, MARK REED; WM. OATS.

DEAR Sig.,—I herewith send you my report of your mine. It is my opinion that the lode in the bottom level, west of engine-shaft, is worth for the and copper £30 per fm., and that is much better than any one could expect at the depth of 8 fms. When you discovered the lode first, tsaw it, and gave you my opinion, and that was that I thought it would make a productive mine; but I did not expect that it would make so much the and copper at that depth. I assure you it very far exceeds my expectations, and it is my opinion that, from the samples I have assayed, and from the uppearances of both lodes, it is likely to make one of the richest mines in the county, at the depth of 49 or 50 fms., and in extending the levels east and west. I think you are offering your shares at a very low rate; I have no doubt but in working 10 fms. deeper the shares will bring double the money that you are asking for them; as for myself, I would not sell 1.240th share for less than £100, for I really believe that in less than 12 months, 1.240th share will be worth £150; for if that does not make a rich mine it is quite uscless for me to think of giving my opinion from the appearance, or from what a lode is composed of, any more.

Bantry, Ireland, April 19.—Six: I have just received your letters of the 8th and

ance, or from what a lode is composed of, any more.

Bantry, Ireland, April 19.—31s: I have just received your letters of the 8th and 11th inst. (forwarded to me here from Cornwall), in reply to which I beg to say that I cannot make any alterations in my reports of Pennance Mine from those you have previously received from me, which reports I still confirm; and can merely say, in reportion of them, that if the mine were properly explored, it will make a great, lasting, and profitable concern. I never saw a mine presenting better prospects, or more strong indications of certain success, and the lodes near the surface so full of mineral deposits; they are rich in tin, copper, lead, and silver, and some of the lodes are of great width. The country is good, and the matrix is congenial for containing immense quantities of mineral wealth. If the mine is well managed, I have not a shadow of doubt on my mind of its being a great, lasting, and profitable concern. I do consider the Pennance Mine to be a property of great value, and I am sure it can be made such, if properly conducted.

Signed, WILLIAM MARTIN.

Signed, WILLIAM MARTIN.

Sin,—I regret that I omitted to enquire by what mane your mine is called, situated so near your cottage, which, in compliance with Mr. Lowis Fox's request, I had the pleasure of inspecting on Monday last, 25th inst., and although I am aware you did not desire me to report thereon, yet from what I consider a sense of duty, I feel my-self called upon to give you my opinion, what my views are of the concern in question. First, then, I consider the set to be extensive, and its situation (so far as I am capable of judging) unusually favourable, either for tin or copper lodes; and I must confess, from the appearance of the stuff raised and brought to surface, and from the lodes, you have already discovered and wrought on to a depth of 8 or 10 fathoms, I was not interest their commencement and in their infant state, but never did I see one I have so high an opinion of. The fact is, if these lodes

ing that it will make a first-rate, lasting, and profitable concern, if wrought effectually.

Pennance Consols, August 12.—Sin : Agreeably to your request, I have inspected the above mine to-day. I first proceeded through the adit level, which is driven on the course of the great lead lode for upwards of 300 fathoms in length. This adit is about 20 fms. below the surface at the eastern part of the sett. The average width of this lode is about 2½ to 3 feet, composed of gossan, sliver-lead, and a beautiful flookan; the stratum about this lode being of clay-slate, of the most favourable description for large courses of lead. I should further state, that there has been three shafts sunk to the depth of 3 fms. below the adit level, and large quantities of lead have been risen from the sinking of these shafts. I am informed the lode in the bottom of the castern shaft, when suspended, was producing from 4 to 5 tons of lead ore per fm.; this I believe to be a fact, judging from the appearance of the lode in this shaft, which I have seen; and I cannot refrain from remarking that this lode is one of the most favourable kind that ever cane under my notice for silver-lead one. There are also two other lodes, running parallel with the above-named lode, and the distance does not exceed 10 fms. apart from each other; therefore a cross-cast from the 8 fathons level will command those three lodes; and after which there cannot be a doubt as to the results of these lodes has been ascertained by Capt. J. Richards and other agents in Cornwall; of high standing, showing its real value. Perhaps it would be advisable for me to inform you that this mine joins Swanpool Mine, going east, and the lead lode being the same as in that mine; the west end, now driving at Swanpool, where they have a lode viciding 4 to 5 tons of lead ner fm. This is not more than about 100 fathous from the of high standing, showing its real value. Perhaps it would be advisable for me to inform you that this mine joins Swampool Mine, going east, and the lead lode being the same as in that mine; the west end, now driving at Swampool, where they have a lode yielding 4 to 3 tons of lead per fin. This is not more than about 100 fathoms from the Feanance boundary, therefore we may expect large and profitable returns from this property, and for a very small expenditure. There has been work done towards the development of this property will worth from \$4000 to £5000, in driving adits and sinking shafts, &c. There is also a counting-house, smith's shop, upraing-house, yard, and floors, all complete. No doubt some one will ask the question why such valuely property as this should be feft so log; unvrought: the fact is this, Mr. Bartely Fox worked this property himself, but owing to his death, Mr. Joshua Fox procured agrant of this property, and is disposed to part with it to a respectable company for the further prosecution of this mine. In conclusion, I beg to say this mine is of a most favourable description. Should this fail from being a great and dividend mine, there is no use in looking after well-defined and productive lodes for good results.

Thomas Fuller, Esq. W. BURGAN.

I beg to send you the following as the produce of the samples I brought back with

	STRAG 1	H DEN ROLL	ssayeu	
No. 2. A stone from the north lode, 30 fms. east from shaft, produced	2	ewts. bla	ock tin for 100 1	8-gallon sacl
No. 3. A stone from the south lode, east	2314	**		
No. 4. A stone from 8 fm. level west	23%	99	91	111 11 11
No. 5. North run of tin ditto	. 10%		22	99
No. 6. From rock of gossan, 100 fm. east	55%	93		33
No. 7. Two stones of tin from shallow)	/-	**		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
level, 20 fms. west of the 8 fm. level	736	99	***	**
No. 8. From 6 fm. level, between the north and south lodes, 30 fms. east }	2316			
from shaft				7.7
No. 9. A stone containing copper in 8 fm. level west, between the north and south runs	514			-
One of the vans produced 18 k cwts. o	f whit	te tin per	100-gallon sack	the other w

very rish, making nearly one-quarter part tin. I am much pleaned with the samples, also with the appearance of the lodes. Taking the very shallow depth these stones were taken from, I consider the concern a very good speculation, and well worthy the attention of any respectable adventurer.

J. RICHARDS, Consolidated Mine.

SOUTH ROBERT AND SORTRIDGE UNITED COPPER MINING COMPANY, IN THE PARISH OF WALKHAMPTON, DEVON.

Divided into 6000 shares .-- Conducted on the "Cost-Book System."

MINING COMPANY, IN THE PARISH OF WALKHAMPTON, DEVON. Divided into 6000 shares.—Conducted on the "Cost-Book System."

The Committee of Management to be chosen at the first general meeting.

This valuable mine is held under lease for 21 years, at 1-12th dues, and situated in the lumediate neighbourhood of, and surrounded by, Sortridge Consols, North Wheaf Bobert, East Wheal George, and other grounding mines, the strats being of the same character, and highly mineralised, possessing all the characteristics of its rich and popular neighbours, the former of which is at present marketable at 72,000%, the second £30,000, and the third £10,000.

There are several lodes running through the entire length of the sets, secompanies by a large elvan course, which has been the means of producing such large deposits of copper ore in this neighbourhood, the main lode being 12 feet wise, coasposed of splendid gossan, prian, quariz, and rich copper ore, presenting such good appearance, as to warrant immense deposits of ore at a shallow depits; the whole of which are intersected by the Creat Wheal Friendship cross-course, acting upon the cast work west lodes, which is far more important than any supposed identity of todes, and that parallel lodes only, existing under conditions similar to those in other productive mines, and must be rejarded as the proper field for a judicious and profitable expenditure of capital. In confirmation of which see the mines, extending from the Tamar, below Gunnis Lake, through Devon Great Consols, the whole of which are traversed by the great cross-course of Wheal Maria.

Wherever the east and west lodes have been dislocated by this cross-course the plenary result has been immense deposits of copper ore having been realised from a single lode. The beneficial influences of cross-courses upon east and west lodes is obvious; and, looking at all the concurrent facts, there can be no reason to doubt the realisation or similar results in South Robert. Analogies are strongly in favour of the value of this mi

may be made. A committee of management and officers of the company will be chosen at the first general meeting.

The shares will be issued at 5s, per share, which will include the purchase of the lease, and leave sufficient funds in hand for the first three months. Future calls, if required, will not exceed 2s. 6d, per share, at intervals of at least three months; and in no case is it likely that the total amount of future calls will exceed 10s, per share.

if required, will not exceed 2s. 6d. per share, at intervals of at least three months; and in no case is it likely that the total amount of future calls will exceed 10s. per share.

REFORTS.

Touristock, June 13.—In accordance with your request, I have carefully surveyed and examined the sett of your mine, called South Robert and Sortridge United, afturated in the parish of Walkhampton, in the county of Devon. This sett is about 300 fms, in length from cast to west on the course of the lodes, and about the same distance from north to south. It is attaut in a first-rate locality, being in the limited the reighbourhood of, and surrounded by, Sortridge Consols, North Wheal Robert, East Wheal George, &c. The stratum of the county is a very congenial light killas, highly mineralised, and of the same formation and character as the above mines. From East Wheal George, which adjoins this sett on the north, upwards of 8000l, worth of copper ore has been sold, and the mine at present is only 40 fathous deep. On the west, and also adjoining, is the Old Furzehill Mine, where a good deal of work has been done; and from the appearance and information I can gather, large returns of both copper and tin ores have been made. These ledes pass directly through this sett, and, from the character of the stratum, can scarcely fail to be productive. A lode has been opened on the south part of the sett which presents an amusually flattering appearance, being 12 feet wide, carrying a fine gossan on the back, with prian, quarts, mundic, &c., and promises fair to make copper at no great depth. Nearly every mine that has been opened in this channel of ground has made good bunches of copper or at a shallow depth, and hids fair to make a hasting mine. On the north part of the sett another equally promising lode has been out, but no changle has been done to speak of its size and character. Between these lodes is a long piece of ground, to be costeaned from north to south, to lay open its resources, in order that the best possible mode may be

trial, which, I doubt not, will not fail to handsomely remunerate the speculators for their outlay.

AMBROSE BARRETT.

Tamar Maria, July 18.—Agreeably with your request, I have inspected the above mineral sett, situated in the parish of Walkhampton, Devon, which consists of the Barton of Knowle. The length of this sett from cast to west, on the course of the index, is about 300 fathoms; It is also about 300 fathoms from north to south. The adjoining ground, west of this sett, was wrought on some years since by a former company to a great extent, under the name of Furzehill Wood Mine. The present company have, by costeaning, laid open two lodes to the east of the said old working; those two lodes are of a good size, about from 12 feet, I could hardly form an idea of future results; but, so far as seen, the lodes have a very kindly appearance. I might here remark that the stratum is of a very congenial character for the production of copper ore, being a light blue killas. The sett is in a good mining locality, wherein there are several productive mines, and others on the eve of being so. For instance, Sortridge Consols and North Wheal Robert, both which nimes are situated about sue mile to the north—lodes parallel; Great and East Sortridge are sitl a little to the north; Wheal Frances is also situated on the north-west, East Wheal George a little to the north. Others could be mamed if required, but the foregoing I think quite sufficient to show that the locality, for a great distance around, is mineralised. My firm opinion is, that at no distant period the district will become a second camborne for mining. I might also remark that there is a large elvan course near the north boundary, that will, no doubt, improve the east and west lodes. I would recommend to lay open your lodes, which are said to be three, if not four, known ones, at or near the Old Furzehill Wood Mine, then select your most proper place for a permanent engine-shaft, to command two or more of the lodes; where, I have no hestiation in stating, tha

LONDON JOINT-STOCK WAREHOUSEMEN'S COMPANY,
Capital 2800,000, in shares of £20 each.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES of the above company may be HAD on application,
personally or by letter, at the company's offices, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-at. West.

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From the facilities thus afforded to companies to negociate for a number of inventions, much trouble and chance of litigation is avoided. The company undertake arrangements for bringing new inventions on the subject before the public, upon terms advantageous to the proprietors of patents.

Applications may be made to Charless May, P.R.S., the manager, or to 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

26, Great George-street, Westminster. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Seb.

11 H E T R E N A L T T O N T I N E
£10,000, in 200 subscriptions of £50 each,
On Lives of not less than Seventy Years of Age, on the 1st January, 1855.
The return of each subscription secured on the death of the nominee.

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JAMES E. SAUNDERS, Esq., 7, Lower Thames-street.

BANKERS-London and Westminster Bank.
SOLICTIONS-Measrs, Patisjon, White, and Dingley, solicitors, Launceston.

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OFFICES,—17, BARGE VARD CHAMBERS, BUCKLERSBURY.

OFFICES,—17, BARGE YARD CHAMBERS, BUCKLERSBURY.
(Late the offices of the Devon Great Consols.)

ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

A Tontine is comprised of small investments for life annuities, with immense benefit of survivorship; and the Trenait Tontine possesses the unique and important feature of providing for the return of the amount of each subscription on the lapse of
the life of the nominee.

The estate of this tontine is situate in the parish of Trewen, in the county of Cornwall, and consists of 190 acres of freehold land, embracing the entire village or hamlet of Trenait.

wall, and consists of 160 acres of freehold land, embracing the entire vising co. Mail. let of Trenal:

It is proposed to vaise the capital in 200 nominations of £50 each, and that the estate shall be held for the benefit of the subscribers as personal estate. Half-shares of £55 each will, however, be received where the two parties subscribing £25 each mutually agree on one life.

On payment of each subscription, a policy of insurance on the life of the nomineo will be given to the subscription of £50 each, or two of £25 each, must be held upon one life or either sex, of not less than 70 years of age, to be nominated by the subscriber; and upon the fall of any life, the share in the ultimate stake depending thereon will merica, it crosses for the benefit of the owners of the continuing shares. As soon as the lives shall be reduced to one, the entire estate, and all its benefits, will pass into the possession of the nominor of this life, and become his fee-simple; but as the property is capable of being divided into three compact farms, with residence on each, it may be desirable to divide the tontine when the survivors are reduced to three.

Prom the data given in the detailed prospectus, it is evident that the revenue from the property will become very considerable; and it is therefore proposed, from the property will become very considerable; and it is therefore proposed, from the property will become very considerable; and it is therefore proposed, from the property will become very considerable; and it is therefore proposed, from the property will become very considerable; and it is therefore proposed, from the property will be the toning survivors. In this way, a subscriber of £50 may receive back his money in a short time, and yet continue to receive his property of the entiruing splicies, and as the income accumulates, bonuses shall be appropriated from time to time to the continuing survivors. In this way, a subscriber of £50 on a yet leave the property will be appropriated from time to time to the cont

of the entire estate.

In case the number of nominations is not subscribed, the money will be returned. Applications for shares to be made to the secretary, solicitors of the company, or local agents, from whom plans of the estate, with prospectuses, may be obtained.

A SSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallargical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

TATOMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. REAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED MINING COM

6000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase. Deposit for remainder by calls of 25s. per share, at intervals of not less to be worked under the "Energia Laminar Actions Mesers. Wire and Child, 9, 8, Swithing. Excress—Sims and Sona, Redrutt.

OFFICES,-47, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS OF GREAT WHEAT PUSY UNITED MINES brucing Wheal Bary, Whisal Daniel, South Hallenbergie, Old Hallenbergie, Old Hallenbergie, Old Hallenbergie Mines, and an area of ground one and a tone mile wite, situated in Kennyn, Cornwall (dass, 1-2th); tra abutting oh Wheal Unity, Poldies, the Great Consols, and the I this north, and Treskerby and North Downs on the west.

chattling on Wheat Unity, Foldies, the Great Consols, and the Unite the north, and Treskerby and North Downs on the west.

These mines contain upwards of 20 copper and fin lodes, and has pay profile to the adventurers. There is an adit brought into the sett from a deep from surface, and there are engine and other fants sust and flow from a feet of final part of 100 fms. below the adit, at 'Old and New Hallenbeagle to the sin the 10, 20, 30, 40, 55, and 60 fm. levels in the Hallenbeagle of lone in the 10, 20, 30, 40, 55, and 60 fm. levels in the Hallenbeagle of lone in the 10, 20, 30, 40, 55, and 60 fm. levels in the Hallenbeagle of lone in the 10, 20, 30, 40, 55, and 60 fm. levels in the Hallenbeagle of lone in the 10, 20, 30, 40, 55, and 60 fm. levels in the Hallenbeagle of lone in the 10, 20, 30, 40, 55, and 60 fm. levels in the Hallenbeagle of lone seed rich copper and tin lodes when the operations desired, for particular tively speaking, are in their infancy. Some thousands of pounds steriling the lone in the lodes, as stated above, through strata of miseral ground in lateral time the lodes, as stated above, through strata of miseral ground in any mines in the world. It only remains to draw out the warr, while feeted in 12 mouths, that the rich courses of copper and tin ores, left when the world in the lone of the lone of the lower wought, may at once be raised to the surface, and immediate one returns will be made.

It is the united opinion of persons competent to speak on these mines, the shall have been set to work, the immense profits that will accrue the place them in a position second to none in the county of Corawall, or eight that may a may be a surface, and immediate them in a position second to none in the county of Corawall, or eight of the late engineer of the above mines, he states that the representation of the lone of the late engineer of the above mines, he states that the result of the lone of th

nery, drain the mines to the bottom, and render them dividend paying; and so done, they will pay 30 per cent. on the capital invested. If may be or therefore, that there is no speculation in the concern, but a pure investment at; for it will be seen, from the several reports given by the mine agent, is upwards of £300,000 worth of copper and tim ores already discovered into take away.

The operations in Wheal Busy commenced in 1810, and ceased in 1823, dust time the lord rueedweds does, at a 20th disb. £17,199 19a. 6d., not without very inefficient way in which the operations were carried on, and the low as copper and tin, being more than 20 per cent. less than the present price.

There were raised and sold from Wheal Busy alone the last 14 months it was at work 5311 tone of copper ore, which realised £21,1705. 2d. The tim ore was one ton of tim to every 20 tons of copper ore; making the reas working there were sold from Wheal Busy alone 2845 tons of copper ore realised £10,271 4a. 6d. 2. Insting the returns of tim 142 tons, at £60 pet to This does not show any want of ores.

The West Cornwall Railway runs through the sett.

The indocent to work these shallow mines is the improvement in and all escerptions, the high standard of copper and thin, and last, though not a discovered to the surface of the copper shallow mines and descriptions, the high standard of copper and tim, and last, though not over the new world the surface; the engineer above referred to states the same extuff he would now engage to raise to the surface for 28. 6d. They along a low working them were those mines last you the adventurers paid 28, per 10s raise the stuff to surface; the engineer above referred to states the same extuff he would now engage to raise to the surface for 28. 6d. They along a low working, they will be second to no mine in Cornwall.

Cropt. Johns says—"There are hundreds of thousands of tons of copper and in ore are now broten and its grown in sight on the mine are pure to the hard of the surface; and have the long, pr

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of Great Wheal Basy United Mining Company (L GRETHEMEN,—I request you will allot to me shares in this co-consideration thereof, I herewith send the deposit or first call, as not spectus, and will sign the Deed of Settlement when called upon so to

Place of business Profession.....

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PATENT! PATENT! PATENT!—IMPROVEMENTS in and OTHER HAMMERS, whereby an effectual change can be effectual on of the bray in four minutes, by screw and half-circle washers, other improvements of equal importance. A perfect model of it may be stiffeation sent, on application to Mr. M. Buzchen, 47, Aston-road, Birning

Patent Law Reform Defore the Government and Legislature, as of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST In OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

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aigns' Registry, 156, Strand.

THE AME'RIOAN MINING CHRON.

THE AME'RIOAN MINING CHRON.

The Chronicle conviction full and correct particular of the progress of of every Mining and Incorporated Manufacturing Association in the Unit America, the British Provinces, Mexico, and South America, turnished as correspondents in the various sections; Reports of Proceedings of Mining &c., Notices of New Discoveries in all branches of Metal Manufacturin, applications of Science to Mining; the fullest and most authentic Reports of all the Poreign and Home Metal Markets; Prioss Current of Medis; of all the Poreign and Home Metal Markets; Prioss Current of Medis; of all the Poreign and Home Metal Markets; Prioss Current of Medis; of all the Poreign and Home Metal Markets; Prioss Current of Medis; enoughly dealt in, regularly sent us by reliable correspondents.

The contributors to the Mining Stock and Share Markets, in New York, Bot contributors to the Mining Current Care embrace the mining stocks are could for the turit in and impartiality of its discussions, and the features of the Mining Stock and Share Markets, and thoroughly practical miners of America. The editorial for the turit in and impartiality of its discussions, and the features is baseless schemics are exploded and unprincipled speculators expected. The Mining Current is the second of the Mining Stock and Stock an

A SSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY TO INVENTORS ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by John Mitchell, P.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adultiration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manual of reciping the product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen insteading to proceed to the colonies.

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TO INVENTORS ALD MANUFACTURE
The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is the BEST and CHEMISTRY for MECHANICS and INVENTORS. Each number is illustrated and proceed to the colonies.

Original Correspondence.

MR. HANDEL COSSHAM, AND GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Mg. HANDEL COSSHAM, AND GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

Size,—This gentleman would have best consulted his own interests had he manfully sat fairly either proved the reckless charges he has made against your correspondents and one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines, or recanted them. He has chosen to do nother the one hoot the other, but attempts to shelter himself from public expeure behind evasive procrastinations. In his letter in your Journal of the lat inst., he says it is a rule with him not to reply to communications in public journals written by parties who do not append their names to their productions. It is very easy, Sir, to make arbitrary rules for special purposes, but Mr. Cossham appears to have been under no such restraint when he attacked your numerous correspondents, many of whom do not append their names to their productions, and it is now too late for him to shield himself from just indignation by such a shabby subterfuge.

Mr. Cosshams says—"In reference to the subject of Mr. Mackworth's rules, and other personal matters, introduced into the letter of 'Unidicator,' I shall decline any controversy, except with Mr. Mackworth himself." Had Mr. Cossham written privately to Mr. Mackworth, and refraised from giving his baseless charges and crude notions to the public in your columns, there would have been some sense of propriety in this excuse, but, under existing circumstances, it is a vain and useless attempt to evade the unenviable notoriety consequent upon the allegation of unfounded charges, the direct tendency of which, if uncontradicted, would be to inflict a private as well as a public injury. As officers of the Crown, the reputation of the inspectors is public property, and everyone connected with collieries has a direct personal interest in the character and efficiency of the Inspectors, as well as a right to aff and investigate any charges which making the serious importance of such a charge, and notwithstanding Mr. Cossham as he is prepared to prove it, he suffers we color important an offi

Sept. 3. PRACTICAL MINE MANAGEMENT.—No. VII.

PRACTICAL MINE MANAGEMENT.—No. VII.

Sta.—Though "Observer's" letter, in your Journal of August 25, has till now remained unanswered, it has not remained unobserved: it looks more like the City than Birmingham or Sheffield manufacture. I notice, too, the report of the general meeting of the Great Hewas Mine, as inserted in the page next following "Observer's" litter, with the report on the concern, dated Aug. 15, which he should have deemed sufficient for the occasion, and which required no professional aid in "defending;" for I was altogether ignorant both of the report, and of the meeting intended to be held on Aug. 23, when I wrote on the 14th, of my being an annoyance to that or any other project that might have been then affoat; and, had "Observer" possessed discernment, he must have seen that none was intended.

"Observer" is yet, an infant in these matters, even if he may have visited Kit Hill, or any other part of Cornwall. He knows as little of what he pretends to know as I do of the Peak of Teneriffs; and, after having swelled himself up by referring to the several districts, contrary to fact, and feeling himself altogether unacquainted with, and ignorant of, the subject, he became alarmed, and would out out of it by stating that he has not time or inclination for controversy. He certainty is in wantof "discernment;" If he refers to Mr. Murchison's book, he will find that Wheal Trefusis contains the most inviting and alluring lodes; it is full of adits, both on the lodes and cross.courses. And where is Wheal Trefusis!

From the top of Redruth town, there are two adits at Wheal Sparnon adit level, driven north right through Treleigh Consols more than 1½ mile—this, however, has nothing to do with Carnmarth; but one of these adits, on the cross-course between the old pops Mine and Pedn-an-drea, is driven south on Wheal Sparnon adit level, driven north right through Treleigh Consols more than 1½ mile—this, however, has nothing to do with Carnmarth; but one of these adits, on the cross-course between the o

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE-DUSTON COMPANY.

Sm.—The communication, under this title, from your correspondent, J. Smith, le last Number of your excellent Journal, caught my attention, and, with your position, I will make a few remarks upon it.

Siz.—The communication, under this title, from your correspondent, J. Smith, in the last Nomber of your excellent Journal, eaught my attention, and, with your permission, I will make a few remarks upon it.

Apparently desirous of having good and not evil prophesied concerning the Northampton fron ore, J. Smith's consulting a Staffordshire ironnaster, through a friend of his, was a singular step to take. It was paying a very high compliment to him on the ground of supposed candour and unselfishness. His friend's reply, however, goes far to justify the high opinion he had formed of him, for really, Sir, the admissions which he makes in regard to our ore, if not all which we could wish, are called the ground of how the support of the property of the ground of the property of the support of the ground of the property of the property of the property of the support of the property of the

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FACTUR nd CHEAPEST ber is illustrated inventions; also to every inven-and Co., patent componding offi

is the success that the iron ore will not make iron to a profit. That, Sir, is distincted in the seasors that the iron ore will not make iron to a profit. That, Sir, is distincted the issaes that the iron ore will not make iron to a profit. That, Sir, is distincted the issaes of the terminated at the result on which will depend the going on or windings, of the company.

I company the company which he result on which will depend the going on or windings, of the company which he result on which will depend the profit of the interest of the same of the course which he received to do, and so cut in the present issues will not be permitted at the profit of the interest of the same of the course which he recommends to be pursued, that of the erection of a practical man, who knows how to adapt them the profit of the incourse which he recommends to be pursued, that of the erection of a practical man, who knows how to adapt them to the course which he recommends to be pursued, that of the erection of a practical man, who knows how to adapt them to the profit of the incourse which he recommends to be pursued, that of the erection of the same parts in the board of directors—Mr. Lucas, the managing director—the committee of the profit of the present, I now ask Mr. Emory, as he has told the same parts in the board of directors—Mr. Lucas, and who, according to current reports in the board of directors—Mr. Lucas, and who, according to current reports in the profit of the present in prince, and the ward of the main object of which the company was formed—that of the present interests of the main object of which the company was formed—that to be interested to the main object for which the company was formed—that to be interested to the main object for which the company was formed—that to be interested to the main object for which the company was formed—that to be interested to the same of the main object for which the company was formed—that to be interested to the profit of the present in the profit of the present in the profit

argillaceous ores, in a communication to Mr. Lucas, offered to superintend the erection of suitable furnaces, and set them in operation, and not receive any remuneration until the shareholders are in the receipt of large returns; and that on Mr. Lucas laying the communication before the directors it was scouted. Also, it is reported that Mr. Lucas offered to erect a small cupola furnace, at his own expense, which, by means of the machinery on the spot, would have sufficed to make trial of the ore, but was not allowed. I cannot vouch for these being facts, but they are very current reports, and are believed to be well founded.

YON THE TREATMENT OF GOLD-BEARING MINERALS.

Son, THE TREATMENT OF GOLD-BEARING MINERALS.

Son,—I am execucingly glad to learn, from Mr. Balcombe's letter, that Mr. Low will soon be in a position to give the public practical results from the use of his smelting process. Aithough advocating another mode of operation, which I believe to be more efficient and economical than that proposed by Mr. Low, I shall gladly shall his success on the large scale, because it will most fully confirm that which I have already proved—that gold exists in England, and that it can be economically extracted. Mr. Low will not, however, be enabled to treat ores of so low a standard by smelting as I can by my process, from the simple fact that, not employing fire, and having no wear and tear of furnaces, &c., my expenses are very much lower than his can possibly be, without taking into consideration the great loss that has always accompanied the treatment of gold-bearing minerals on the large scale by fire.

I trust, however, that the profitable extraction of gold from our native auriferous minerals will soon become an established fact, in which case there will be ample room, and opportunity enough, for a fair comparison of the cost and efficacy of all rival plane. Mr. Calvert comments on my letter in your Journal of August 25: the style of his communication, however, and the absence of any facts, will not allow me to attempt a reply.—Assay-office, Dunning's-alley, Bishopsgate.

J. Mitchell, F.C.S.

script,—Assay-office, Dunning's-alley, Bishopsyade.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

Sin,—Although I am but nows home in experimental checkstry as well as an amateur, and my opinion, therefore, is but little worth when compared with that of many of your scientific correspondents, I hail with pleasure the revival of this question in your Journal, as a candid and impartial investigation of its merits will, I am convinced, open a track which will conduct to grand results. Nor can I withhold my humble tribute of commendation from the Cacgwian Mining Company, for prosecuting this question with the modest energy which Mr. Balcombe's letters breathe, and amid "evil report and good report," though the former, I fear, sadly preponderates. In share apsculations and their fluctuations I am a greater novice than I am in the laws which appear to me to regulate the geological distribution of gold, and therefore it is not for me to call in question the motives which induce the Cacgwian Company to keep your readers cognizant of its proceedings; but, looking at Mr. Balcombe's reports (for as such they must be considered) as a careful index of results modestly put forth, and in most cases, with collateral evidence in support of any circumstance noted as a fact, they appear to be entitled to the fullest confidence, and to merit the thanks of the many, who are more quiety pursuing the means towards unraveiling the difficulties hitherto attendant upon this speculative theory.

The existence of the precious metal in this country has long since been considered as within the category of facts; the modus operands, so as to make its working profitable in a commercial point of view, is yet in durkness. Now, I am one of those who still believe some good has arisen from the introduction of the Berdan and other machines; in fact, in the majority of cases, where small quantities of ore were tested, I am not satisfied but that the results as given were not thoroughly genuine; at least, they certainly directed the minds of scientifie men to study the law of

XTHE DOWGAS DISTRICT, AND LADY BERTHA.

THE DOWGAS DISTRICT, AND LADY BERTHA.

Sff.,—Not receiving your Journal of Aug. 25, I was prevented from seeing the remarks of your anonymous correspondents, "A Miner" (St. Austell), and "A Shareholder," on the Great Dowgas district. I now, however, pass them unnoticed, further than remarking that Capt. Floyd is a particular friend of mine, and I wish him and the adventurers every success in the undertaking, but no friendship would prevent my remarking on any man's report, if I thought it too highly coloured.

I advocate that all mining prospectuses should be brought out on sound bases, but the great misfortune of the age is that really honest reports will not now pass with eight-tenths of the mining speculators; they must have agents who are capable of letting off a flash in the pan once a month, to keep shares in a constant move from hand to hand, until the bubble bursts, when the unwary find themselves duped, and then they rail against mining, as a bad investment. Mr. Evan Hopkins nover wrote more truthful, nor better to the purpose, than in his letter in your Journal of Aug. 25, and which should be carefully perused by every one interested in mining. Nothing will prevent me making what I believe to be true remarks, if for public good. I sincerely wish Dowgas may prove a new copper district, and if the parties find any foreign minerals, as a matter of course they should save them, as I said before, considering it a windfall—nover attempting to insinuate that there was nothing wanted but the machinery to make it a dividend-paying mine. I contend that nickel and cobalt are not likely to be found in sufficient quantities to remunerate the shareholders; and that none of these foreign substances, so often shown up to suit the times, have ever paid one-half the expense of production. If it turn out a copper district it is all the better, but they should look for tin.

I notice that "Old Miner" challenges even the production of the names of those mines from whence gray copper ore was formerly thrown into the Atlant

XTHE SHARP TOR DISTRICT, AND MR. ENNOR.

THE SHARP TOR DISTRICT, AND Mr. ENNOR.

Sin,—In reply to Mr. Ennor's remarks, contained in your last week's Journal, I beg to acquaint him that, although he worked in Phonix Mine upwards of twenty years since, it was not possible that he could have then known anything about the ground or its direction at Sharp Tor, because the surface at that time had nowhere been broken; and, if my information is correct, he has never inspected it, hence his ignorance and errors respecting the capabilities of Sharp Tor sett. As to my ignorance and errors respecting the capabilities of Sharp Tor sett. As to my ignorance of the character of elvan, I beg to refer him to Capt. Charles Thomas's definition of the productive character of mineral rocks, which appeared in your Journal of Oct. 14th, 1845, and which will, I think, bear out my remarks as regards the description of the clvan at Sharp Tor. He says "rocks of every kind containing a large proportion of felspar indicate the presence of yellow copper ore, provided the lodes traversing them are of a fair size and suitable direction. Rocks of that character increase in productiveness as the fracture becomes rough and uneven; it is especially the presence of felspar in large proportions that characterises the rocks throughout Devon and Cornwall, where large deposits of copper ore have been found." Therefore, I think, it will be seen that Capt. Thomas, who is a wide awake miner, and a much better authority in such matters than Mr. Ennor, has no objection to an elvan, even if it does contain a large quantity of felspar; neither will the sharp Tor proprietors, I think, object to it, because it is a good feature in their concern. And Mr. Ennor hisself, when writing on the "Earth's Natural Lawa" (No. 2) says, "We have undeniable evidence of the earth containing three distinct classes of veins or lodes: the third class is the elvan, which is a hard dense lode, containing quartz in small crystals, often mixed with hornblende, time, or felspar; they are seldom porous, and contain little o

which now occupies the levels. I would not say a word against the mine, which I dare say is well deserving another trial, but only against the absurdity adverted to. Mr. James Sima's letter on the subject of the water may be relied on, if no water can find a way from Treskerby, which mine, I believe, ceased to work about the same time as Wheal Busy.—Camborne, Sept. 5.

REPORTS ON MINES.

REPORTS ON MINES.

Sils,—Several of your correspondents frequently call attention to the subject of reports on mines, alleging that most of the gentlemen making them are either very ignorant or reguish, if not both. I think but one opinion exists as to the fact that a vast amount of ignorance and dishonesty exists in persons reporting on mines; and this fact should be generally known, which your Journal, Sir, is employed to make known—a service for which minors should feel grateful. At the same time, one cannot but suspect the motive which influences some people to remark on that fact. Is it pure particitism, or is it selfshness. As the gratteener as addicted to writing you are men of the same calling—i.e., reporters on mines—is it not probable that their animadversions arise from a desire of employment? Do they not depreciate others to exalt themselves? It is a kind of advertisement, saying in effect, "If you want honest and intelligent reports employ me." This appears very clear to me, and, therefore, I would attach the less importance to their generalities. The reports of most of the critics are just as uscless as the others. Nearly every one of them appears to partake of the common failing—to draw up a report to suit the convenience of the employer.—Camborne, Sept. 5.

JOHN BULL.

PORTHLEVEN HARBOUR.

Sir.,—In or about the year 1815 an Act of Parliament was obtained by a company, who styled themselves the Porthleven Harbour Company, for making this place a harbour of refuge on the south coast. They immediately proceeded to build wharves who styled themselves the Porthleven Harbour Company, for making this place a harbour of refuge on the south coast. They immediately proceeded to build wharves and a pier, and to clear out a large area of mud land, which they soon accomplished, at an expense of about 80,000l. They also purchased about 30 acres of the adjacent lands, that they might have space for further improvement, and to build housed, &c. A harbour has, indeed, been made, but not for refuge, for little safety is afforded to vessels in distress for want of a breakwater. If this were provided, it would become valuable as a place of resort in storms for all vessels having occasion to go to or pass Mount's Bay, in which it is situate. The distance of Porthleven from Helston is two miles and a half. About a mile and a half south of Porthleven is the Loe Pool, so well known in connection with Cornish history, the property of the Rev. Canon Rogers, whose residence, Penrose, is situate on the north side of that lake. It is a fresh water lake, extending to within a mile of the borough of Helston, having depth of water lake, extending to within a mile of the borough of Helston, having depth of water lake, extending to within a mile of the money expended on Porthleven had been devoted to the navigation of this lake, Helston would have been made a navigable town, and the company would have received a good interest for their money.

After the original company found that they had been ill-advised, having little, if any, interest for their eapital, they sold it to Mr. W. E. Cudlip, who carried on thee harbour, about three years ago, when he resumed the trade, and kept it on till the harbour, about three years ago, when he resumed the trade, and kept it on till the harbour, about three years ago, when he resumed the trade, and kept it on till the harbour, a bout three pears ago, when he resumed the trade, and kept it on till the harbour, a bout three pears ago, when he resumed the trade, and kept it on till the harbour, a second of the particular of the con

MINING IN THE KESWICK DISTRICT-EAST GOLDSCOPE.

Sin,—I have noticed in your Journal, for the last three weeks, reports on what the writer is pleased to call the East Goldscope Mine, but which is known in this locality year to have a constant of the Ellers Mine: which reports are prognant with misrepresentations, and are in every way calculated to mislead an unsuspecting public; I beg, therefore, brough the medium of your valuable Journal, to offer a few remarks from personal observation.

by the name of the Ellers Mine: which reports are pregnant with misrepresentations, and are in every way calculated to mislead an unsuspecting public; I beg, therefore, through the medium of your valuable Journal, to offer a few remarks from personal observation.

Mr. Prank states, in his report of Aug. 26, that they have "completed the necessary buildings, and are briskly engaged in erecting the wheel." Now, all the buildings, and are briskly engaged in erecting the wheel." Now, all the buildings on the place is the shell of a small smiths' shop; and as for the wheel spoken of, there is not a vestige of one on or near the place, nor material of any kind to make one, up to this date (Sept. 5).

He states, further, that the lode in "the bottom of the shaft is worth 10?. per fm., and that 12 tons of copper have been extracted, and sold at 9!, per ton." I may observe, respecting the lode, that it is over-estimated; and respecting the ore said to be sold, that there has been, so far as I am aware, no ore extracted for upwards of I years, when there were 3 or 4 tons raised, and sold for less than half the sum named. Mr. Frank also states, that the mine is likely to be as good as its "rich neighbour." Now, I am rather at a loss, as there is not a copper mine working within six miles at least of his boundary. If he alludes to Goldscope Mine, which is 1½ mile from his boundary, and which centains lodes both of copper and lead, crossing each other (the lead running morth and south, and the copper east and west), but the lead only has been worked on for several years.

Mr. Prank says that they are sinking on a rich bunch of ore in his "rich neighbour," and that the East Goldscope is a continuation of the same lode. Now, my intimate knowledge of the locality and direction of the lodes enables me to give a flat contradiction to this statement.

In the report which appeared on Sept. 1, Mr. Frank repeats the statement respecting the whole, with an addition concerming a bob-pit, no trace of which being yet visible. He salso a

MIXON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

MIXON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Sin,—I shall be glad to communicate with "An Old Subscriber" (Northampton), who wrote on the affairs of this mine in your Journal of Saturday last, and with any other shareholders who, like him and myself, are dissatisfied with the present management of this property. Myself and a friend (holding together 113 shares), being unable to attend the last meeting, sent a series of resolutions, duly signed, to the purser, for the purpose of being laid before the meeting, in which we proposed that in future the meetings should be held bi-monthly, and alternately in London and Birmingham; that the mine should be inspected and reported on by a properly qualified Cornish miner, and that the passing of the accounts and adoption of the committee's report be adjourned till after such inspection.

These resolutions not being in unison with the Chairman's feelings (at which I am not surprised), he illegally withheld them from the meeting. I agree with your correspondent, that an effort should now be made to save this property and our pockets from the reckless expenditure that appears to have been carried on, and for this purpose I think we should at once meet together in London, appoint a committee of investigation, and, if it appears that justice has not been done, take the whole management out of the hands of the present parties.

It is my intention to refuse payment of the last call, I having repudiated all that was done at the meeting on two grounds; and whenever the committee take the legal steps in the Stannaries Court, under the cost-book, to obtain a forfeiture of my shares, I am ready to meet them single handed, if I do not in the meantime neet with the support of others whose feelings must be like my own. In the meantime neet with the support of others whose feelings must be like my own. I he meantime neet with the support of others whose feelings must be like my own. I he meantime neet with the support of others whose feelings must be like my own. I he meantime neet with the supp

THE MINING EXCHANGE—PRICES OF SHARES.

Sin,—Many were under the impression that, when the Mining Exchange was established, there would be some guarantee that the price of shares there quoted would represent their real market value, and some confidence would, consequently, be given to investors in these securities. I bought lately some shares in a mine in which there has been considerable business done. The brokers were bidding, to my knowledge, the very same price at which I bought; but what was my surprise on seeing the following day the quotation from the Mining Exchange 21. or 31, lower, and this is not the only case that has occurred intely. The explanation I have obtained is, that there is no check on members of the Mining Exchange giving quotations at which they assert they have done business. I think there requires no comment on this louse and unsatisfactory manner of conducting the business of the Mining Exchange.

London, Sept. 5.

[We understand the rule of the Mining Exchange to be, that no member shall mark

Lendon, Sept. 5.

[We understand the rule of the Mining Exchange to be, that no member shall mark any prices in the Official List, unless he has actually transacted the business he quotes; and he is liable at any time to be called upon by the committee to give up the particulars of a sale or purchase, if any doubt is thrown upon them. In a fluctuating market there must necessarily be a difference in daily quotations, the prices of the morning often changing materially during the day, as buyers or sellers appear; and it is not to be supposed that a broker can always sell at the top price, or buy at the lowest. Indeed, when a desier stands to "make prices" in shares, there must always be a wide margin, especially in high-priced shares; and if business is quoted—say, 140, 145—a buyer would probably have to give the latter price, but to sell at the former; and the same would occur in smaller shares.]

The Stockton Blast-Furnaces were put to work on Monday. The event was celebrated as one so important for the locality should have been. The three furnaces are owned by Mesers. Houldsworth, Benington, Byers, and Co., are called Stockton-on-Teel Iron-Works, and to be under the management of Mr. Wm. Oakes, from Staffordshire, who has invented a method of catching the inflamed gas driven off the smelting materials, which he has applied, to the furnace to economise fuel: the principle has been applied to two of the blast-furnaces, and from them there will be no escape of either gas or smoke. The lift by which the materials are raised to the top of the furnaces is worked by compressed air from the blast. The furnaces are capable of melting 25 tons each per day.

Meetings at Mining Companies.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, yesterday, for the purpose of deleted the same of the company of the purpose of deleted the company of the purpose of the company of the company of the purpose of the company of the com and extraordinary general meeting of snareholders was held at the offices of the company, yesterday, for the purpose of declaring the office of director held by Messrs.

J. C. Lucas and Thomas Lucas vacant, to reduce the number of directors, and on the general affairs of the company.—Mr. Broccod in the chair.

Mr. Nvasz (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last which were recommended.

company, yesterday, for the purpose of declaring the office of director held by Messra.

J. C. Luces and Thomas Lucas vacant, to reduce the number of directors, and on the general affairs of the company—Mr. Bissoon in the chair.

Mr. Nvasz (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

Mr. Accusatio moved, that the directors disqualized by the non-payment of cells of the last, which were confirmed.

Mr. Accusatio moved, that the directors disqualized by the non-payment of cells of the last of the company of the company of the company of the company.

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company in this respect has been very considerable, the more especially as we would formed that the said agent expressed himself so well pleased with the quality of the clay, that he stated be would not only contract for a million, but he would take millions of bricks from the company, if they were properly made. That many attempts had been made to make bricks by the said machine, but which had proved an entire faiture.

We have also been informed that the clay on the property of the company is in considerable quantities, almost inexhaustible, and from its quality fit for any purposes of earthernware; and that such is now the domand for bricks, and more especially in the neighboarhood of Northampton, that contracts would be willingly entered into the neighboarhood of Northampton, that contracts would be realised of 30 per cent. It may be readily imagined, therefore, from these circumstances, what the company has lost in this respect alone by such cruel and reckless mismanagement on the part of the so-called managing director as above; it appears the directors placed too much confidence, the which they deeply lament.

With reference to the iron ore, or stone, on the company's property, we have taken the greatest pains in our power to arrive at a correct estimate of its value; have conton-continuous to the service pains in our power to arrive at a correct estimate of its value; have conton-contones, the which they deeply lament.

With reference to the iron ore, or stone, on the company's property, we have taken the greatest pains in our power to arrive at a correct estimate of its value; have conton-contones, the with reference to the iron ore, or stone, on the company's property, we have taken the greatest pains in our power to arrive at a correct estimate of its value; have contoned to the part of these wire at a correct estimate of its value; have contoned to the part of these wire at a correct estimate of its value; have contoned to the part of the search of the search of the search of the search of the searc

brought up from their works by the Chairman, and which is now in the room for your inspection.

Since the time the Chairman and Mr. Archbald were at Messrs. Hinde's works, the latter have lost no time in proceeding with the smelting of the ore in the blast-furnaces, and the results of their operations from time to time have been communicated by them to the Chairman, and we cannot do better than read, for the information of the shareholders, those communications. From these results, we think we are justified in stating that the property of the company is a valuable one, and that by future judicious management, and having regard to economy, and what has already been expended upon the property, a very remunerative, if not great, profit will result to the shareholders; and considering all the elecunstances connected with the mismanagement on the part of Mr. Lucas, coupled with his other conduct, we saw sufficient grounds to recommend to the board of directors the expediency of his immediate removal from diffice, and which recommendation has since been carried into effect. We fear we have gone to much into detail, and thereby become somewhat tedious, from the length of our report; but being desirous that you should be se-

Since the above was written, Mr. Biagood has received by express from Messra Hinde a small parcel of specimens of manufactured iron, together with a bar of iron entirely from our own ironstone—that is to say, unmixed with any other ore, and which are also in the room for your inspection.

The following letters were then read :-

The following letters were then read:—

Sept. 3.—I have de:erred writing to you several posts, boping to send a definite and favourable report. After you left, we determined to go to the expense of altering the cupols, which was put in hand and done immediately. We have made repeated trials, but unsuccessfully, and we have not yet obtained more than 30 per cent. of good iron from the stone. The time has not been sufficient to allow us to use any but the stone we received ready calcined, and this is so baddy and irregularly done, that we have determined to give it only one more trial, so it is not giving the ore a fair chance till we can work up that which we received raw, and which is now in process of calcination. What the excess of iron beyond the 30 per cent. is we cannot say, but are inclined to think it considerable, as it was in each case accompanied with a black cinder, a sure indication that the iron was not thorougly extracted. The same fault in calcining has prevented our progressing in the blast-furnace so much as we wished, but beginning with 1-16th, we have gradually increased the proportion to 5 measures out of 15, or 1-3rd, and without detriment to the working of the furnace as far. We are increasing the proportion as rapidly as we consider safe, and each day's working will now indicate more accurately the results. A very careful account of the quantities and working of the furnace is being taken, but I very much fear we cannot be 6th, with the result up to that night.—Thousa C. Hinda.

Sept. 4.—I have been very anxious to get you our report in time for your meeting, but

possibly give a positive report so soon as the 7th instant, but I will write to you on the 6th, with the result up to that night.—Thomas C. Hinds.

**Sept.4.—I have been very anxious to get you our report in time for your meeting, but it will be next to impossible to furnish you with a reliable result by sending the trais piecemeal, instead of the totals, as there are many little matters to take into consideration which may influence each particular trial, though the average will be correct. With this preliminary caution, I may say that the result in the blast-furnace up to last night were, that the calcined stone afforded 4666 per cent. of iron, and, allowing 33 per cent. for loss in calcining (I am afraid it will be more, but we have not tested this yet, as I informed you last night), it would give 31 per cent. of fron in the result has yet, as I informed you last night), it would give 31 per cent. of fron in the result has the raw stone in a still more disadvantageous light; as you must bear in mind, that in the calcining process the loss is caused by the stone giving off water and various gases, and none of the iron is separated. The quality of the iron yesterday is not so good. It will do for melting purposes, where much strength is not required, but is too weak and brittle for making bar-iron of.—Thomas C. Hinds.

**Sept.6.—We yesterday tried a perition of the pig-iron made exclusively from Northampton stone (in the cupola), and the bars made from it are a moderately good samples of ordinary merchant bars, the quality being better than the common Welch hars, but not so good as the Staffordshire. We, however, do not expect to get best iron from only one mixture of pigs, and than not of the most suitable No., as the pigs were rather inclining to be white iron (they should have been all or part grey). I need not tell you, of course, that in altering furnaces, hindering the works, &c., these trials are accompanied with very considerable expense, and we shall, therefore, nor make any further trials in the cupo

course.—THOMAS C. HINDE.

The CHAIRMAN said, if they could not get 11, per ton for the iron, they might get 5s. 6d., which would yield 100 per cent. profit.—Several specimens of the iron were exhibited, and examined with much interest by the shareholders in attendance.

Mr. Draxy was of opinion that the iron was worth 91, 10s. per ton; and the price of the Staffordshire iron was 101, per ton at the present time.

Mr. Boxen considered they were going on most satisfactorily, and the report was far more favourable than he expected.—The report was then adopted, with one dissentient. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

GREY MARE IRON AND LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The bi-monthly meeting of adventurers was held at the company's offices, 38, Can-

The bi-monthly meeting of adventurers was held at the company's offices, 38, Cannon-street, City, on Friday, Aug. 31, the shareholders present representing 15,031 shares, exclusive of proxies. Mr. R. Boyle in the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meetings of June 16 and July 9, which were confirmed.

The directors' report was then read, which was to the effect that there were liabilities against the mine of about 4001, which it was necessary to pay off in order to carry on the works efficiently and profitably. They left it to the sense of the meeting to decide whether funds should be raised by a cail to pay off the liabilities, and prosecute the works with vigour, or whether the mine should be sold.

The proposition contained in the notice convening the meeting was discussed, and the majority of shareholders present being of opinion that the company had a good mine, and that every prospect cristed of its paying a large dividend on the outlast expressed their desire that it should not be sold, but that funds should be raised to pay off the liabilities, and to prosecute the operations at the mine. The question of the legality of making a call until all shares had paid up to 2s. 6d. per share (some 4300 having as yet paid only is, 9d. per share, they having been allotted at that price, in accordance with a resolution passed at a special general meeting held on the 9th July last), was then discussed, and all shareholders who had taken up their shares so allotted, such 9d. per share to be considered as a boan to the company, it was unanimously resolved—"That the resolution of the 9th July last, for the disposing of the unallotted shares, at 1s. 9d. each, and of the company's option to redeem them within twelve months, at 2s. 6d. each, be and is hereby rescinded.—That the 4300 shares referred to above be now re-allotted to the parties holding the same at 2s. 6d. each, it is company, upon the terms as mentioned above), out of the first profits of the company; but if no profits be realised on or befor

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, New Broad-street, on Monday,—Mr. Jóssau H. Hirchins in the chair,

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last

The following reports; of Capt. Metherell and the committee, were next read: The following reports, of Capl. Metherell and the committee, were next read:—
Sept. 1.— I beg to hand you my reports for the meeting on Monday, the 3d instant.
Hitchins's engine-shaft is now down 19 fms. 3 ft. under the adit, making altogether from surface 2.5 ms. 3 ft., and the bottom of the shaft is now in that magnificent stratum, second to none in this district, calculated to produce a great amount of copper ore. I should now certainly recommend you to drive at this point, and see the lode south, which has already been seen at surface, and no doubt it will be very as tisfactory. I should also recommend you to drive north, and lay open that lode which has passed through the shaft of fms. above the present bottom, and from the last appearance when seen at the shaft, I have no doubt will lay open some over ground. The engine-shaft has been set to work; also, a drawing-machine erected, both working admirably.—Thos. Metherell.

COMMITTEE' REPORT.

ing admirably.—Thos. Metherell.

Nonlithers' report.

Your committee have much pleasure in submitting the report of their agent at the mines to you, and the accounts up to the end of July last. The progress of the mine is as satisfactory as the most sanguine can desire, and your committee entertain no doubt that at a very early period the undertaking will assume a very prominent position amongst successful mines. Many mining agents have from time to time viewed this property, and there is only one opinion expressed by all of them as to its highly favourable character and appearance. Your committee coincide with the suggestion of their agent, Capt. Thos. Metherell, that the lodes, both north and south, should be driven into from the shaft at the present depth. Many important discoveries have been made in the neighbourhood of this mine, sufficient to warrant the conclusion that there is no place offering such inducement for the outlay of capital as the district in which this property is situated. Your committee believe you have only to wait a very little longer to see this mine, in particular, proving the correctness of this conclusion. It will be necessary to make a call of is, to provide for the next three months' working.

The accounts were submitted, of which the following is an abstract :-DR.—Calls received Statement of accounts to July 31.

Cn. — Balance from last account — paid Mine cost, Jan. to July.

Merchants' bills, &c.

Due on calls.£111 5 4 569 19 6 422 16 4 51 3 0= £1155 4 2 Balance in favour of adventurers... of assets and liabilities showed balan £ 344 15 10 urers, 781. 8s. 7d.

The Chalusan said they had heard the captain's report, report of the committee and statement of accounts, which he hoped met with their approval, and he would be glad if the shareholders would suggest some way of dealing with the matters mentioned in the report. He would conclude by moving that the reports and accounts be received, adopted, and printed for circulation amongst the shareholders. The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The Chalusan said the question was the amount of call to be made. They could not work the mine without money: at the same time, he must observe it was not a very expensive one.

The Chairman said the question was the amount of call to be made. They could not work the mine without money: at the same time, be must observe it was not a very expensive one.

Mr. Nicholl wished to know what amount of call would be sufficient?

Mr. Wesn (the sceretary) thought a 1s. call would be sufficient for the present, although he did not mean to say it would do for the next three months.

A SHARKHOLDER observed, as a rule, it was a bad plan to make the call too small, but the state of the mine was so very encouraging that circumstances might arise rendering it necessary to call another meeting, so that, perhaps, it might be desirable not to make a heavier call at present. He wished to know what a is, call would produce!—Mr. Wenn replied, 500?.

Mr. Powell observed that the arrears on the last call were only 51i. 3s., and he understood that the whole of that amount was likely to be paid.

Mr. Wenn said there was no doubt of it; and considered it a mere mistake that they were not aircady paid.—A resolution, making a call of is, per share, was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously.

Capt. MRTHERLL, in answer to a question by a shareholder, said they expected to out the lode in a fortnight or three weeks, and were in very easy ground for sinking the shaft.

Mr. Powell proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee, for the able manner in which they conducted the affairs of the company.

The Chairman returned thanks on behalf of the committee and himself, and observed that the nature of the ground in the neighbourhood was so satisfactory that the western part, adjoining the Gereat Sortridge sett, had been taken up by a private company, who were working it with great spirit, and on opening in one or two places had found very good stones of ore.—The proceedings than terminated.

quainted with all the facts of which we were in possession, we trust that that circumstance will be a sufficient apology. The second annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the Hotel Disch, at Cologne, on Friday, the 31st August,

WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY
The second annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the Hotel Disk,
at Chogun, on Priday of the Second Second

973 8 1 114 9 9= 1,067 17 10 180 0 0 2,334 6 11 £144,000 0 0 Amount of capital, in 75,000 shares of 21, each £150,000 0 0 0 0 Less unissued shares 10,000 0 0 0 0 Received prior to June 30, 1854 £139,850 0 0 Exceived prior to June 30, 1854 £139,850 0 0 0 £140,000 0 0 Capital advanced on account of 5000 reserved shares 4,000 0 0 £144,000 0 0 Total Further loan to Burgomeister of Eckenhagen for new road, 2300 thalers 2300 thalers 2300 thalers 231 13 11 = £534 13 11 **Linbilities incurred prior to June 30, 1854, for exploratory works and materials, from June 16 to Dec. 31, 1855, claimed by the ventors, and not settled at this date [* This claim has since been settled.] Working Profit and Loss Account (Active), for the year ending June 30, 1855. £4570 5 4 £ 137 14 8 1375 13 7 120 2 4 167 7 3 2 7 = £1804 0 5 3 2 7 = £266 4 11 Total . Sundry interests ... Incidental receipts Balance

Estimated value of ores, &c., at grass and in hand at this date ... Office furniture in London, say Office furniture in London, say ... REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, MR. ARTHUE DEAN.

At your last annual general meeting I sad the honour of laying before you my report upon the general state and position of the mines at that date, together with a programment of intended operations, which had previously been anctioned by the Government mineral carry out the proposal swiks, and to place the company's property in that commanding carry out the proposal swiks, and to place the company's property in the commandary carry out the proposal swiks, and to place the company's property in the commandary carrier of the company's property in the commandary verting the ores economically, and upon a large scale, are realised. Notwithstanding the difficulties opposed by a most inclement and extraordinarily long sinter, which lasted from the middle of November last until the beginning of April of the present year, and by many other retarding causes, among which may be enumerated the expectation of incommand the carrier of the same carrier of labour, of carriage-power, and of many of the most essential maistream of the construction of the works, steady progress has been made, and in faw years.

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This liability has since been settled.

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all the principal mines surface works, the machinery, and smelling, works, will be in a said of full activity and operation, after shirt the principal will be provided the provided of the principal will be the carried of the object of my present report to lay before you a susciner sketch of the small be the object of my present report to lay before you a susciner sketch of the small be the object of my present report to lay before you a susciner sketch of the small be the object of the transfer of their power have not stated the company's officers and the state of their power have assisted the company's officers in earlying on the business of the mines, and a pon all occasions, earlied the terms of the company's officers in earlying on the business of the mines, and an other mines are of working which we have adopted.

Works you part of working which we have adopted.

Works you part of working which we have adopted.

Works you part of working of the continuous of the carlestone of water and above the level of the present deepest workings, but of which by far the greatest portion requires the side of proper reducing machinery, and of easy mans of access, to become prefits they are allastic, one of the first considerations in rolation to a return to the proper of the present deepest workings, but of which by far the greatest portion for the order of the present deepest workings, but of which by far the greatest portion of the ore ground. To growthe additional means, Michael's shaft has been a far the present of the greatest of the surface in the most economical manner. When the company took possession of the mines, at the East Mine one shaft only was oppen, and was only available for a limited portion of the ore ground. To growthe additional means, Michael's shaft has been a work of much labour, has deeped and any present of the mines of the provided additional means, Michael's shaft has been a work of much labour, has indicated the control of the ore grown the surface and present the control of the control of th

cal which have yeled, and comments by free, and will be fixed in place in the course of the careir and Michael's shafts is prepared, and will be fixed in place in the course of the causing moith.

Lancia, Roads, Carataez, &c.—The supply of labour both for surface and underground operations has been exceedingly fluctuating and ancertain. In the first instance as afficient accommedation existed at Wilberg for the lodging of the large number of workspecie employed by the company. The numerous mines brought into operation whiln the last two years, the demand for miners of all kinds in the Réliu coal field, and the execution of various railways in the Rhine provinces, have all exerted a powerful infance in limiting the supply of labour to the Wildberg Mines. To counternact those infances, and to obtain a sottled mining population at Wildberg, the council authorized me to erect additional buildings to accommedate upwards of 180 men; those buildings are faished. Arrangements have been made to board and lodge the men at very reasonable rates, and the company now begins to reap the reward for the outlay incurred. Nauly of the less militers of the district have settled at Wildberg, and their numbers are daily augmenting. The English system of contract for all descriptions of work is now in operation, and works well. About 300 men of all denominations are now employed by the company, of whom 69 are miners, and of these 30 are engaged in breaking ore. Hat a sufficient number of miners been obtainable at an earlier period, the returns of ore would have been greatly increased, as many rich ore places have been did from the wari of heads to work them. Until the apring of the present year the transport of heavy seeds to the mines was exceedingly difficult; now, are excellent road connects Wildberg with the Cologue Road. To obtain this henefit, the company have been obliged to contract I mines of road, and to assist the formation of the new post-road by a contribution of 2000 thalers, and a loan of 3000 thalers, repayable by eq

struct 12 miles of road, and to assist the formation of the new post-road by a contribution of 2000 thalers, and a loan of 3000 thalers, repayable by equal annual instalments hair years.

SERTINO DEPARTMENT.—The dearth of carringe for materials, fuel, &c., has been the cause of considerable delay in the execution of the works. So unteit has the demand exceeded the supply, that the company has been obliged to purchase eight horses for local use; and arrangements have been made for the long carriage, by which may considerable delay will in future be avoided. Contemporanceusly with the execution of the works intended to facilitate the development of the mines, is has been necessary to consider the question of smelling the company is was stated that the loss upon smelting at the question of smelling the company's ores.

At the last annual meeting of the company, is was stated that the loss upon smelting in lead ores by the old German system amounted to 25 per cent. of the metallic contents of the ores. A further trial upon 40 tons, made immediately after the meeting, stabilisted the fact that the loss was upwards of 40 per cent. To have continued amelting under such disadvantageous circumstances would have been highly interpedient. Upon my recommendation, the council determined to stop all further smelting until a better system was adopted. Preparations for the erection of new furnaces and buildings were immediately commenced, but the early setting in of the winter put an end to all the masonry work, which could only be resumed in April last. Inclement weather, and the difficulty of collecting the large mass of materials required, have greatly impeded the prograss of the works. Nevertheless, extensive buildings have been constructed, furnaces upon improved principles creeked, and a preliminary trial has been and, by which the loas of metal in simelting has been reduced to 41 per cent. Other major excended to 41 per cent. Other major excended to 41 per cent. Other major excended to 41 per cent. Other major excended

The following statement will exhibit the quantity of ore at surface, and estimat	e
value en Aug. 30—July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855: Lead ore. Copper of Ores dressed centners 9280	•
Ores picked for stamping 25,845 centners, and rough 5084	
July and August, 1855 Total	
Divisind ore 1900	
Ore picked for stamping 15,000 centners, and other tough ore estimated to contain	
Dressed ore in stock June 30, 1854	
Total	
Deduct smelted since June 30, 1854 800	
Ore at surface Ang. 30, 1855centners 19,262	
Estimated value of are at surface Assaist 30, 1855.	
19,262 centners of these 1-1	
Remains of former smeltings, valued at 35 thalers 300	
estimated to contain 145 centners fine copper, at 35 thalers	
World Wholese 111 916	
Deduct smelting and other charges. 16,000	
35,316	
Thave the pleasure of the land to 14,297 l. 8s.]	

Anare the pleasure of stating that, notwithstanding a rise of 56 per cent. in the prices of labour and materials, and the ersetion of heavy works, such as roads, lodgings for the miners, and other control of the cont miner, and other matters not originally contemplated, the mine and smolting-works will be established in solid working order within the limit of my original estimate. If the stablished in solid working order within the limit of my original estimate. If the starbiolders have been disappointed by delay in the receipt of dividends, the fault is not to be strained as the mines, but to the extraoson circumstances which have related attributed to the mines, but to the extraoson circumstances which have related attributed to the mines, but to the extraoson circumstances which have related attributed to the mines, but to the extraoson circumstances which have related to the completion of the means accessary to the development of their resources. Large experience, and a neare intimate knowledge of the details of the lodes, have only the details of the lodes, have only the details of the details of the lodes, have only the details of the details of the lodes, have only the details of the details of the lodes, have only the details of the details of the lodes, have only the lodes of the lodes, have only the lodes of the lode

"GOLD-MAKING" IN THE GOLD COUNTRY—MORE SPURIOUS NUGGETS, which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is no less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is not less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by which is not less than 1 metre 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged the state, and 10 centium, or about 3½ feet, t

GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, for the purpose of altering the seventh rule as regards the investment of money with reference to the new Act of Parliament, recently passed, entitled, "An Act for Limiting the Liability of Members of certain Joint-Stock Companies."

Mr. G. P. Parkin in the chair.

Mr. Philip Curis (the secretary) read the requisition, as also the notice convening

Act for Limiting the Liability of Members of certain Joint-Stock Companies."

Mr. Philip Curtis (the secretary) read the requisition, as also the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said they were called together in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, which received the Royal Assent in July last; and according to the second section, the directors of such a company may, with the consent of at least three-fourths in number and value of its shareholders who may be present personally, or by proxy, at any general meeting summoned for that purpose, make such alteration in the name, nominal value of shares, and Deed of Settlement of the Company, as may be necessay for enabling it to comply with the conditions, with respect to joint-stock companies seeking to obtain certificates of complete registration with imited liability, and upon compliance with such conditions, he Registrar, after the affairs of the company shall, at the expense of the company, have been andited by some person appointed by the Board of Trade, and on certificate from the said board that the company shall, at the expense of the company, have been andited by some person appointed by the Board of Trade, and on certificate from the said board that the company shall, at the expense of the company had watched it most anxiously, and obtained the assistance of an able parliamentary agent, who had succeeded, with Mr. Sotheron, the framer of the bill, in getting the clause introduced, exempting friendly societies from the operation of the Act, so far that they should be entitled to re-deposit with the Commissioners of the National Debt, although they had drawn a certain amount out. Although this had absolutely passed the Lords and Commons, the committee in the House of Lords made an alteration which he considered surreptitiously introduced, whereby friendly societies were prohibited from re-depositing any money with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt after they had once with a surreptive surreptive surreptive surreptive surrept

MEETING OF MINERS AT BOLTON HALL, IN WENSLEYDALE.—On Saturday, the let inst., that beautiful part of the vale of Wensley in which the seat of Lord Bolton is situate presented a lively and animating appearance. The weather was exceedingly favourable; the sun shone, the feathered warblers of the woods sang sweetly, and myriads of flowerets diffused their fragrant odours around. The fertile valley, with its towering hills, sloping woods, verdant meads, and crystal scrpentine river, never looked more beautiful than on that day. It was a gala day for the miners employed on Lord Bolton'a different manors. During the week the workmen were made aware, by invitations from his lordship, that they would be expected to dine at Bolton Hall, on the Saturday, at 2.30 p.m. At 12 o'clock on that day, the men and boys, according to previous arrangement, met at Preston (a village about two miles as the lord and lady of this manor;" and one exhibited the motto, "The industrious man shall reap the fraits of his labour," a motto well worthy of rememberance, and one which sceme dvery appropriate for the occasion. On arriving at Wensley Hail, the seat of the Honourable Mrs. Orde Powlett, a lady endeared to the hearts of the working population of Wensleydale, by ever holding her hand open to the claims of charity, and befriending the helpless; the miners, to show their gratitude to this worthy lady, presented themselves in front of hor mansion, and gave her three hearty obsers.—After passing the gate leading to the front of Botton Hail, all walked with uncovered heads, and on coming opposite the front of Botton Hail, all walked with uncovered heads, and on coming opposite the front of Botton Hail, all walked with uncovered heads, and on coming opposite the front of Botton Hail, all walked with uncovered heads, and on coming opposite the front of Botton Hail, all walked with uncovered heads, and on coming opposite the front of Botton Hail, all walked with uncovered heads, and on coming opposite the front of Botton Hail, all walked with MEETING OF MINERS AT BOLTON HALL, IN WENSLEYDALE. - On Satur-

tend to real satisfaction and true happiness, and constitute the "pleasures that please on reflection."

FAILURE OF NASMYTH'S GUN EXPERIMENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Nasmyth's wrought-iron gun has proved a complete failure, and this not on account of the mechanical difficulties which had to be encountered, formidable as they where, but from a most unexpected peculiarity in the material employed, when brought together in so large a mass as was necessary for Mr. Nasmyth's purpose. It seems that wrought-iron, so tractable under all ordinary conditions of working, cannot be welded together in very large masses without undergoing a change in its molecular arrangement, exceedingly injurious to its tenacity. As we understand the explanation which we have received on this point, an immense mass of iron like that which Mr. Nasmyth has welded together continues so long in an incandescent and soft state, that a process analogous to crystallisation takes place within its substance, whereby the fibrous texture, from which it derives its tenacity, is destroyed, and it becomes even less capable than cast-iron of resisting the explosion of a heavy charge of gunpowder. We understand that, in addition to the unfavourable result obtained by Mr. Nasmyth, at Patricroft, another experiment of a similar nature, made under the direction of Government, has proved a complete failure, from the peculiarity of the material to which we have alluded; and a large gun which had been completed was found utterly unit for use. Indeed, we believe it burst into many pieces on the first trial. Mr. Nasmyth's experiment has consequently been abandoned. Whilst on the subject of wrought-iron gun, swe may as well correct a very erroneous statement, which, we believe, originated in the Presse, and has lately been going the round of the newspapers. It is to the effect that a wrought-iron gun, which burst on board the ship of war for which it was made, killing the Secretary of the Navy and several other person. This is alsogether incorrect; the wrought-

SMOKE CONSUMER.—At Mr. Hunter's saw-mills, Greendyke-street, may be seen a simple smoke consumer. The furnace mouth is furnished with an irondoor, which slides vertically, being lifted by a chain and lever to the left of the boilers. This door has a leg on each side, which keeps it, when down about 6 inches from the dumb-plate; and covering this open space there is another sliding valve, which is lifted by the door, but can gradually fall after the door is let down. The valve is suspended by a chain from a lever, from the other end of which is suspended by a chain from a lever, from the other end of which is suspended a small open tin can, holding about 4 lbs. of water, and supplied with a tap in the bottom for allowing the flid to escape with any desired rapidity. This in can dips into a small tub of water, and fills when the furnace door is open; and, when the door is let down, the full can is lifted out of the water, and immediately commences to empty itself through the tap. As it empties, the sliding valve gradually drops, until at last, when the can is about empty, the opening in the furnace door is entirely closed. This usually takes about three minutes, but the time can be regulated by the tap. The operation, as well as the apparatus, is thus as simple and inexpensive as can well be imagined; and the result is most satisfactory. Less than 2L would fit thy; and, although we cannot say whether there is any economy of fuel or not, we can vouch for the absence of smoke.—North British Daily Mail.

Mr. Clark, of the Elswick Iron Foundry, Newcastle, is busily engaged in executing a Government order for long range sea mortars, to be executed within a given period. Each mortar, when finished, will weigh upwards of 2½ tons.

The Vicoigne and Nœux Company have just opened a second pit at Nœux. By assiduous and rapid working, they have reached the first vein of coal, which is no less than 1 metre 10 centim, or about 3½ feet, thick. Encouraged by this result, the company intend opening a third pit, which they anticipate will prove equally favourable.—Journal des Mines.

MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The South Au alian Register, in its summary of information, to June 23, for the ast mail, gives the following particulars respecting mining operations in that colony : last mail, gives the following particulars respecting mining operations in that colony:

The official return states that at the close of 1854 there were 49 reputed mines in
the provice of South Australia, of which seven were lead, two silver-lead, one gold
(Victoria, 10 miles east-north-east of Adelaide), and the rest copper. Of these, only
seven mines were in operation at the close of last year—namely, the Kanmantoo,
Reedy Creek, Kapunda, Burra Burra, Strathalbyn, and Karkulto copper mines; and
the Gien Osmond lead mine. Many of the others are winding up their affairs under
authority of the Act recently passed for that purpose.

The cargoes of vessels, which have sailed direct for England from the commence-

the present year, include the following :-		
Gold	7298	OES.
CopperTiles	3849	tons,
Copper—Cakes	2849	tons.
Copper—Regulas	248	bags.
Copper—Ore	4850	bags.
Copper—Ore	1390	tons loose.
Lead—Ore	2101	bags.

The latter include 1691 bags of silver-lead ore, shipped per *Brightman*, which sailed Feb. 16. The number of passengers which have embarked for England in vessele, ontaining the above cargoes, is 134.

BURRA BURRA MINES AND SMELTING WORKS, AUSTRALIA.

By recent advices from South Australia, we have received detailed information of the position and prospects of the Burra Burra Mines, and the Smelting Works of the English and Australian Copper Company. The former, which at one period actually proved the salvation of the failing colony, were deserted by the miners for the at-

English and Australian Copper Company. The former, which at one period actually proved the salvation of the failing colony, were deserted by the miners for the attractive riches of the gold fields in 1852, to such an extent that it was considered not desirable to incur the expense of keeping the engine at work. Roach's engine, of 85-horse power, which was found insufficient, was taken down and packed away, a new one, called "Schneider's Engine," of 240-horse power, having been previously erceted, which, however, was left idle, and the water allowed to rise. Last year, as the gold fields began to be found by no means a certain and constant source of wealth, the men began by degrees to return; and a sufficient staff for a recommencement; having been procured, Schneider's engine was sertain and constant source of wealth, the men began by degrees to return; and a sufficient staff for a recommencement; having been procured, Schneider's engine was sertial and the engine was keeping the water down by working at a seven strokes per minute, each stroke raising 136 gallons, but in commencing to get it in fork it worked at double that speed. At Koorings, the long-deserted houses, which had not been rendered uninhabitable, are again occupied, the general appearance is cheerful and business-like; trade flourishes, and the storekeepers are doing well.

Another engine, of 30-horse power, is employed for crushing ores, by means of two rollers, half-an-inch apart, capable of pulverising 30 tons per day, but at present turning out only 35 tons. Near the engine-house are the mine offices, and the residences of the principal officers. Capt. Roach, who is at the establishment, has a good substantial stone house, containing four rooms. There are also a board room for the directors, all necessary offices, sheds, changing-house, and every convenience; and, to complete this little village, there are the residences of Dr. Mayne, the surgeon, Capts. Briant, Goldsworthy, and Mitchell, Mr. Congdon, chief engineer, and some other officials.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from Browne's Cornish Engine Reporter, from 21st July to 20th Aug.: — FUMPING ENGINES.

TOMITING ENGINEES	-
Number reported	24
Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs	14.7
Average number of strokes per minute	9.9
Gallons of water drawn per minute. Average duty of 15 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by	4746
Average duty of 15 engines, being million ibs. litted 1 ft. high by	69.1
the consumption of 1 cwt. of coals Actual horse-power employed per minute.	1049-5
Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs	3.4
	0 1
ROTARY ENGINES, -WHIMS,	17
Number reported	
Number of kibbles drawn	134.9
Average depth of drawing, in fms. Average number of horse-whim kibbles raised the average height !	191.9
by consuming 1 cwt. of coals	53.6
Average duty of 12 engines, as above	16:9
	100
Number reported	
Number of strokes per minute	9.7
Average duty of three engines, as above	
Actual horse-power employed per minute.	
The second secon	440 0
PUMPING ENGINES DOING HIGHEST DUTY.	99-1
Fowey Consols, 80 in. single	97.3
Par Consols, 80 in. single	93.2
Great Polgooth, 80 in. single	78-7
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 70 in. single	77-2
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 70 in. single	75.5
WRIM ENGINES.	.00
WHIM ENGINES.	28.0
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	21.6
	19-9
n a later to the	19.9
Devon Great Consols, 30 and 16 in. Sims' combined	18.3
	10.0
Great Polgooth, 35 in. double	61.3
Wheel Tag 26 in cloudeMillion los.	59:0
Wheal Uny, 36 in. single	48.2
South Caradon, 26 in. single	40 m
V	

LAW OF BILLS OF SALE.—There are few questions which have given rise to more litigated contests in our courts of law than the validity of bills of sale, and it constantly becomes a matter of serious import to the commercial community, whether the instrument by which one man transfers to another his goods and chattels, be legal and effectual for the proposed object or not. Delivery is generally an essential ingredient to the validity of every transfer, and while the forms of conditional bills of sale are various, their frailty as a security may be said to be proverbial. Of such importance has the subject been considered, that the Legislature recently deemed it necessary to interfere, and to pass a declaratory Act (17 and 18 vic. 0.36), for preventing frands upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels. The public and the legal professions are indebted for a succinct and very lucid treatise on the "Law and Practice of Bills of Sale and Bills of Sale of Ships under the reconstitute, with Precedents," to Mr. Joseph Beaumont, edited by the editor of the Law Times. To that gentleman the production was originally submitted, and its merits having been recognised, it was accepted, and published in the columns of that valuable periodical. Having been generally approved of by the profession, a desire was expressed for its re-publication in a collected form, and it now appears revised and considerably extended, the author having availed himself of the suggestions which he had received from many practitioners. We direct attention to this highly useful publication, from a conviction that it will be studied with advantage as well by the members of the legal as by those of the mercantile community.

UNITY BANKING Association.—Notwithstanding the progress of the joint-stock principle of banking, and the fiattering prospects which the existing establishments hold out by the payment of dividends in some instances equal to 20 percent, per annum, divers proposals for the formation of new banking companies continue to present themselves for public favour. Among these the Unity Joint-Stock, Mutual Association appears to submit its claim for patronage as it progresses towards permanent establishment. The distinguishing characteristic of this association is, that it combines with ordinary banking business a new proposition: the plan proposed is that of extending the mutual principle to the business of banking, by paying customers interest estimated according to profits, and so inducing them to exert themselves in promoting and extending its operations. Shareholders likewise will participate out of the profits, as a remuneration for the capital advanced, even will participate out of the profits, as a remuneration for the capital advanced, even after paying interest upon all paid-up capital at the rate of 5 per cent, to the extent of 50 per cent, thereon; it is in this respect that the Unity Association differs from all other banking establishments. Assurers, it is stated, have for a long period past participated in the bonuse of those institutions, and by a parity of reasoning a similar offer is held out to customers and shareholders in the banking business. It is submitted that this course will tend to open new business in quarters where banking has not been hitherto adopted, and at the same time consolidate and preserve the attained connections of the bank, and thereby edwines it own permanent interest. This association. Whatever tends to create to swa permanent interest. This association whatever tends to create confidence, and give a healthy tone and vigour to our monetary and commercial transactions, and render the benefits conferred thereby diffusive, should be welcomed with satisfaction by those who would aid

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk to the 140 fm, level; the lode is just as last reported. The shaftmen will now commence driving east in this level. We have commenced to sink No. 1 winze below the 130 east of this shaft; the lode here is worth from 60t. to 70t. per fm. The lode in the 130, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore from 50t. to 60t. per fm.; this is from 2 to 3 fms. further east than the ore ground in the 120 over this, which looks well for the continuance of the ore to the flookan east. No change in the driving south in the 80, or the 60 south of Davey's engine-shaft. All the other parts of the mine are just as for some time past.—M. White: Sept. 3.

White: Sept. 3.

BASSET GRAZE UNITED.—I am glad to inform you the pitches at Wheal Widden are looking well, and I fancy we shall not be long in sinking deeper before we have a bunch of copper ore. We have commenced clearing up the north shaft, and are down 3 firms, below the adit (very little water), and if we find the cross-cuts driven so far as the aged people say we shall, it will be a good mine shortly. At the engine-shaft, we have net with two other branches, all containing copper ore, but small in size. We have cut another branch in the 30 south. This is not the main lode: the ground is more favourable for driving. In the 30 cross-cut north we have no alteration.—Williams's: The lode is improving both for jack and lead, and I think we shall have a bunch of the latter soon, which will enable us to be in a paying position.—
J. ROGERS: Sept. 3.

have a bunch of the latter soon, which will enable us to be in a paying position.—

J. Rookas: Sept. 3.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—I have forwarded by rail a box of gossan and ore, as taken from the lodes, which will satisfy the shareholders of the prospects and value of this mine. The winze is being sunk with all speed by six men on the lode, which is large, and producing fine rocks of ore, with every appearance of having a good course of ore shortly. The middle adit level is also progressing, in as fine a lode as can be seen, which is composed of gossan, peach, and rich copper ore; this is precisely similar to that taken from the adjoining mine, Lady Bertha, and which lode has been again inter-seed in the eastern part of this mine, of the same character, from which we have broken some aplendid stones of rich copper ore; this is within half a mile of the workings in Lady Bertha sett. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily, and I have no doubt of the mine proving equally as rich as any mine in this neighbourhood.—J. Hamely: Sept. 6.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115 east is 3 feet wide, and will produce about 3 tons of ore per fm.; in this level west the lode is 4ft, wide, composed of spar, naundic, and ore—saving work; the stopes in the back of this level are still worth 8 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 is 33, ft. wide, producing good stones of ore occasionally; Jackson's stopes in this level are worth from 4 to 6 tons of ore per fathom. In the 35 cast the lode is 3½ feet wide, producing good saving work, and looking very promising. Other parts of the mine are without alteration since last re-port.—Jama Phillers: Sept. 5.

BOLENOWE.—The several levels driving east and west are progressing favour—

port.—James Phillips: Sept. 5.

BOLENOWE.—The several levels driving east and west are progressing favourably, but without any material alteration since last reported.—W. Roberts: Sept. 1.

BRYNFORD HALL.—The 50 fm. level west, on Milwr vein, will yield about 2 tons of ore per fm. The communication over the level between the sumps having been completed, the stopes between the seat and west rises are set at 20s. per fm., and 3t, per ton. In the 50 cast, on Woodland's vein, a favourable change of ground is coming in, and we have to-day taken a little ore from the forebreast. We are sinking Matthew's shaft, now down 6 fms. from the 30 fm. level, under favourable circumstances, and the fiat, which is at present running northward over the level, continues with good ore. We have a level in easy ground coming under from the 30 fm. level, to relieve this part. We shall have 15 tons of ore prepared for sale on the 13th instant.—William Francis: Sept. 6. good ore. We have a level in relieve this part. We shall hav —William Francis: Sept. 6.

BRYNTAIL,—The 10 east, on the new lode, still produces very fine stones of ore, about 15 cwts. per fm. If it continues as present appearances indicate, we shall soon got a good stope. The rise, about 7 fms. behind the end, produces a small quantity of ore.—J. Rozen: Sept. 5.

got a good stope. The rise, about 7 fms. behind the end, produces a small quantity of ore.—J. Roacu: Sept. 5.

BUTTERDON.—The lode north of the slide underlies east 6 in. in a fathom, with a good wall on both sides; it is 10 in. wide, composed of can of the most promising character. Interspersed with lead throughout, that will pay for dressing. Our engine, which has been working for these last 15 months, without lifting the cylinder cover or eleansing the boiler, is now being cleansed, which accounts for the early date of this report.—T. Gernell: Aug. 31.

CAE-GYNON.—The work done last month is as follows:—Top of engine-shaft completed; sinking engine-shaft below the 20 fm. level, 1 ft. 6 in.; opening the lode to its tull width in the 20 fm. level, 5 fms. west of winze, 3 fms. 0 ft. 4 in.; driving the 20 fm. level west of winze, 2 fms. 3 ft. 8 in.; stopping over ditto west of winze, 5 fms. 5 ft. 10 in.; stoping over ditto cast of winze, 6 fms. 5 ft. 1 have set the following bargains for the present month:—Six men to drive the 20 west, at 140s. per fathom; twelve men to stope over ditto, at 47s. per fm; to open the lode to its full width, at 50s. per fm; four men cross-cutting to the south lode, as per bargain, at 90s.; two men in the 20, cast of engine-shaft, to strip down the lode to its full width for stoping, and expect two more to.morrow to put with them. I am glad to say that the 20 fm. level, west of winze, is still looking well, and that the stopes over the same are much the same as last week. Our dressing is going on well, and, with our present number of men, I hope that our returns will give the shareholders satisfaction. The biddings for 25 tons of ore will be received on the 15th inst.—E. Stedman: Sept. 4.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—The discovery of copper ore on the north underlay lode

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—The discovery of copper ore on the north underlay lode continues; it is worth at present 40!, per fm. The ground in the north-cast cross-cut has improved for driving, and the water from the end is on the increase. There have been some good stones of tin broken from the eross-course this week. The lode in the south cross-cut has been disordered by a cross-course; the lode to the east contains some copper ore, and a quantity of mundic. Should the discovery of ore contains some copper ore, and a quantity of mundic. Should the discovery of ore contains in north-cast cross-cut, we expect to bring to the surface 50 tons of copper ore this month.—W. B. Collow.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—There is no alteration to notice in the lodes since last ported. In the 33 cross-cut, driving north, the ground continues favourable.—W.

Röners: Sept. 1.

CAMDWR MAWR.—The stopes over the 5 fm, level are more productive for leads and more regular in the yield; the best of the ore is on the south side of the lode. The stopes in the 12 fm, level are less productive, both for lead and copper, than they have been, and Capt. Francis has ordered the men to try the ground further west and south. The character of the winze, in sinking, has improved; it yields solid stones of lead, but they are from the north part of the lode, which is not usually the most productive part of the vein. The men are sinking with fair progress. The produce from our dressing is about the same as last week. We shall have 20 tons of lead and copper for sale by the pay-day. We have let our carriage to great advantage, owing to the improved access to the mine by the new road; it will now pay good interest for the money expended.—J. WILLIAMS: Sept. 1.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED.—We bee to hand you our monthly report:—Elev's

copper for sale by the pay-day. We have let our carriage to great advantage, owing to the improved access to the mine by the new road; it will now pay good interest for the monoey expended.—J. Will. Mil. Sept. 1.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED.—We beg to hand you our monthly report:—Eley's shaft has been sunk 2 fms.; the lode here has very much improved both in size and quality, it is now 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin and copper 81. per fm. In the 22 cast we have driven 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the lode here is still in branches, with veins of copper or running from one to the other, the whole worth about 55s, per fm. At Battery shaft we have driven the 30 on the north lode 2 fms. west; the lode is here 2 ft. wide, with very good stones of ore in the back of the level, but they do not hold down much in the end, nor is there canogh to enable me to quote a value at present. We have driven the same level east 5 fms. 4 ft.; the lode here is 2 ft. wide, and for the lest 3 fms. driving very much improved; the north part of the lode is poor, but the south part is 15 in. wide, and worth from 25 ft. to 30 ft. per fm. In the 20 we have driven 8 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. on the south lode; here the lode is not sufficiently good to value. In the winze sinking under the 10, on the south lode, we have sunk 2 fms. 4 ft.; here the lode is of much the same quality and character as in the end; we expect to hole the winze from the 10 to the 20 during this month, you will then have for stoping a good pice of ore ground, 20 fms. long, which will leave you a very good profit. The shaftmen at Battery shaft are preparing to sink farther with all possible speed. The mine was never looking so well as at present. The lode at Eley's shaft has very much improved both in size and quality, while at Battery shaft there is, as we led you to expect, a still greater improvement. Taking all the tutworks at present in operation, they are leaving you a profit over and above the expense of working them. The September setting list is as follows:—vis., Battery shaft to sink

th of about 20 fat Lester: Sept. 4.

the depth of about 20 fathous from the surface this lode will prove rich for lead.—
James Lesten: Sept. 4.

CLUAH AND WENTWORTH.—Julia Lode: Our cross-cut driving south in the
50 fm. level is extended about 10 feet, at which point we have intersected two branches
of copper ore, but it is our opinion that the main part of the lode is still further south.
The 40 fm. level, driving east, will yield 1 to no per fm. The 40 fm. level, driving west,
will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The 30, driving east of engine-shaft, is unproductive.
The wines sinking below the 30 fm. level will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 20 fm.
level, driving east of engine-shaft, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 20 fm.
level, driving east of engine-shaft, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 20 fm.
level, driving west from the western cross-course, is producing good stones of ore.
The cross-cut, driving south from the tin lode, is extended 16 fms.; driving
by four men, at 34. 10s. per fm.—Wentworth Lode: Boundary shaft is sunk 31 fms.
from surface; the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore.—James
CUDLIF; CHARLES GLASCON: Sept. 1.

COLLACOMBE.—During the last week, Morris's engine-shaft is ugain resumed,
and pushed on as spiritedly as the nature of the work will admit. The 50 fm. level
has been driven west of Morris's engine-shaft is ugain resumed,
and pushed on as spiritedly as the nature of the work will admit. The 50 fm. level
has been driven west of Morris's engine-shaft in fm. the lode is still a fine course of
ore, worth 40 per fathom. The sinking of Morris's engine-shaft is again resumed; as good branch of ore, worth 100. The sinking of the lode, the rising again resumed; the lode is composed of an abundance of white prian, quartz, capel, and
a good branch of ore, worth from 134. to 209, per fathom. The risemen in the back
of this level have completed their bargain—namely, taking down the north part of
the lode, timbering and making the same secure, and the rising again resumed; the
lode is still a very fine cour

CUBERT UNITED.—At Trebiskin, having now extended the 66 west from shaft, a considerable distance, and sufficiently far to have met with the elvan course if it held down, and the lode continuing unproductive, we have, for the time, suspended further operations here. The stope in the back of the 55, east of the shaft, is now set on tribute. At Trebellan, the shaftmen have resumed sinking the engine-shaft; the lode here is from 15 to 16 inches wide, composed of quartar, prian, fluor-spar, and some good stones of lead. The lode in the 66, north end, is 18 in, wide, composed chiefly of quartar, and worth about 3 ewts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in back of this level south are worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. We have commenced to drive the 66 south of sump-winze; the lode here is 18 in, wide, composed of flookan and quartz, apotted with lead, and expect an improvement. The stopes in the back of this level, north of sump-winze, are not so good for lead, worth (say) 25 cwts, per fim. The lode in the 56 end, couth of sump-winze, is 14 inches wide, composed of quartz, prias, and a little lead. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 4 cwts, of lead per fathom. The stopes in back of the same level, north of engine-shaft, are worth about 5 cwts, of lead per fathom.—J. Takwin: Sept. 1.

CWM DARREN.—In the 40 fm. level, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is very

about 5 cwis. of lead per fathom.—J. Takwin: Sept. 1.

CWM DARREN.—In the 40 fm level, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is very compact and large, yielding good work for lead and copper ore. In the 40 fm level east the lode is small and unproductive, consequently we have suspended the end, and put the men to stope the back adjoining the shaft, where the lode is producing good work for copper ore. In the stope in the back of the 30 fm, level west the lode is 2 feet whice, yielding avoing work for lead and copper ore. You will receive tenders for the lead and copper ore last sampled, on or about the 11th inst.—P. S. The 40 cand to drive west at 5t., and the stopes at 3t. per fm. each.—A. Warksei: Sept. 5, CWMDYLE.—In No. 6 level we have six pares at work, breaking an average quantity of ore. We have removed some of the hanging ground, and hope to reach the course of ore gone down by the end of next week. A pare have been clearing between this and No. 7 level, but as yet we have not found the lode, but no doubt shall do so in the course of next week. Every preparation is being made to get the 12 heads of stamps attached to the crushers.—T. Colliven: Sept. 1.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—The cross-cut. driving north, has been extended daylong.

stamps attached to the crushers.—T. Colliven: Sept. 1.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—The cross-cut, driving north, has been extended during
the past week 1 fm. 4 ft. The ground is favourable for driving, with large stream
of water gushing out all over the end, and showing every indication of our being nea
the lode. In driving east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and occasionally producing goo
stones of ore. In the western end the leading part of the lode is 10 in. wide, and
returning some saving work, but not rich. The etope in the back of this level is
yielding favourably. All other operations are going on much the same as usual.—
Jonn Lond: Sept. 4.

of the property of the product of th

to sample the end of this month nearly 40 tons of ore.—W. NEILE: Sept. 6.

DYFRGWM.—The 69 shows a further slight improvement in driving west. In the east end of the same level there has been a considerable improvement during the past week; the forebreast is now rich. The 50 west still continues orey in the driving. Our present end is in the south lode, which is 8 or 9 feet from the north lode. This explains why the winze sunk on the 40 has not been cut, the latter being on the zorth lode. The stopes in back of the 69, east and west, continue productive. We have sent down to Derwenias for the Prosperity, about 26 tons.—E. DAVIES: Sept. 6.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—We have fixed the drawing-lift in the 43, and the men are driving west for a plat, after which they will drive through the ryder to cut the south lode. In the 33 end west there is a stone of lead coming in the bottom of the end We hope soon to cut the over yeround in the level above. We have set the 22 end to drive west; the lode contains some good stones of ore at present. We have set the back of the level on tribute. We hope while driving this end 2 or 3 fathoms west the 35 end will get into orey ground, when we shall be able to fix on the best place to sink a winze for ventilating both levels.—R. WILLIAMS: Sept. 6.

EAST RUSSELL.—We have no improvement in the 66, driving east. We are still

EAST RUSSELL.—We have no improvement in the 66, driving east. We are still outlining driving the 55; the lode improves as we go east, becoming more red, imilar to the lode in the bottom of the Tunnel level, 10 fms. above, producing good ones of grey and yellow ore.—W. METHERELL: Sept. 6.

ESGAIR. MWYN.—At the engine-shaft sinking below the 40 fm. level the ground much easier for working; the lode looks much the same as on this day week, stil roducing stones of ore. In the 40 west the lode is large, composed of clay-slate an arbonate of lime, with a little ore. In the stope in the back of the 25, cast of Mor la's rise, the lode has further improved. The 20 west is producing much better or land for some weeks past; the lode is large.—S. VIAL; J. PAULL,

ris's rise, the lode has further improved. The 20 west is producing much better ore than for some weeks past; the lode is large.—S. Vial.; J. Paull.

EXMOUTH AND ADAMS UNITED.—The ground in Porter's shaft is favourable and we are making good progress in sinking. We have not yet intersected the western lode in the 40 cross-cut, but we are daily meeting with branches falling into the lode, which is a good indication of our near approach to a productive lode. The 20 end south is much as last reported. The stopes in the back of the 20 are looking well, and yielding a fair quantity of lead. The 20 end north, on the western lode, presents a very good appearance; the lode is large and leady throughout. Our tribute department is looking much as usual, and the men are earning fair wages. Our crusher was put to work yesterday, and in about two hours crushed 10 tons of stuff; it works to our satisfaction.—N. FALL: Sept. 5.

FEE DONALD.—The Smiddy lode, driving west, has still a very promising appearance, producing good saving work for lead, worth 10 cwts, of lead ore per fm.; we have driven 14 ft. since we met with ft. The lode in the back, stoping on the lode south of the Antimony, is rather small, but the branch of lead is very solid, and of good quality. I am glad to say our prospects are very encouraging, and I hope soon to have better news to send you concerning the Smiddy lode.—J. MUFFETT: Aug. 31, GALLT-Y-FFETTR HIEDYN.—Since the month of April last we have progressed rapidly in the lowest level; we have driven during that period 20 fms. Last week we cut the first lode, but not much lead in it. We shall cross several lodes before we get to the main one; at it we shall be 30 fms. under the surface, and it will there be, no doubt, very rich, as at the surface much lead has been lifted from this lode on tribute. GAWTON UNITED.—The lode in the 36 fm. level is 4 feet wide, producing good

no doubt, very rich, as at the surface much lead has been lifted from this lode on tribute. GAWTON UNITED.—The lode in the 36 fm. level is 4 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore; by driving a few fathoms more we shall be under the ore ground as seen in the 24, and which will be stoped away at a profit. The 24 is being forced on with all possible dispatch, to intersect the junction of the Okel Tor lode, at which point there is every prospect of having a fine course of ore. We shall at once prepare to continue driving the deep ndit level, to intersect the lode south, which will come in 75 fms. deep; at the same time, we shall resume sinking the winze in this level on the dourse of the lode, which is reported as being worth 23t, per fathom.—J. Hambly: H. Houswill.

GEIFRON.—I have no alteration to report in the past week. Our operations are rogressing satisfactorily.—Sept. 1.

GREAT MENS.—I have no alteration to report in the past week. Our operations are progressing satisfactorily.—Sept. 1.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—I had a long survey underground yesterday, and am glad to say our prospects are improving on the north lode; it is opening out well both in the 56 and 66 fm. levels, and is 4½ feet wide on an average—good stamping work. It will, however, require a month or two to lay it out in good order for stoping. The inducements here are sufficiently strong to lead us to persue it in the deeper levels. The stopes in the back of the 56 are equally as well as they have been for a long time. On the whole, I have never seen the prospects better, and feel confident that this is to be made a great and lasting mine.—J. Wens.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—The stope over the 45 is worth for ore 131, per fm.. The stopes over the 60 are worth for ore 121, per fm. The lode in the 60 west is worth for ore 64, per fathom. In the 72 west we have not taken down any of the lode since last report. The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing favourably. The lode yields good stones of ore.—G. Rickard: Sept. 5.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 30 is 1½ foot wide, producing a little.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 30 is 1½ foot wide, producing a little.

T. METHERELE: Sept. 6.

GRAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 30 is 1½ foot wide, producing a little copper ore, but not enough to value; set to six men, 6 fms., at 4l. 5s, per fathom. In the rise in back of the 70 the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; set to two men and two boys, 3 fms., at 3l. per fathom. In the wines sinking below the 60 the fode has not been taken down; set to six men, 2 fms., at 5l. per fathom. In the 60 the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of mundie and quarts, with a little copper ore; set to two men and two boys, 4 fms., at 3l. per fathom. In the 50 fathom sevel the lode is 2 ft, wide, and is producing 1½ ton per fathom; it is set to two men and two boys, 4 fathoms, at 4l. per fathom. In the 30 fathom level the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing 2 tons per fathom; set to two men and two boys, 2 fms., at 3l. per fathom. We have set the new shaft to six men, for the month, at 4l. per fathom. The tribute pitches continue to look well, and the tributers are getting good wages.—J. Daw.

pitches continue to look well, and the tributers are getting good wages.—J. DAW.
GREAT WHEAL ALFERD.—The lode in Painter's shaft, sinking below the 170, contains some good copper ore. In the 170 end, west of Painter's, the lode will produce I ton per fathom. The winze sinking below the 160 contains good stones of ore. The lode is not cut in the 160 cross-cut, under copper-house winze. Copper-house winze, one south lode, is letting out more water. The 185 east of Field's cogine-shaft, is driving under the lode. The 142, east of Field's cogine-shaft, is driving under the lode. The 142, cast of Field's good stones of ore. Other parts of the mine are progressing favourably.

—T. RICHARDS: Sept. 6.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The different levels can be locked.

containing good stones of ore. Other parts of the mine are progressing favourably.—T. RICHARDS: Sept. 6.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The different levels are looking much the same as last reported. We have a good lode of lead in the stopes, worth 301, per fm. The tribute pitches are looking better than for some time past, and the ground in the eastern engine-shaft is improved for sinking. The dam in the 40 fm. level is completed, and ready for inspection.—John Rours: Sept. 4.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—Trelsway's Shaft: No. 46. In the 75, east of Crease's cross-cut, the lode still continues large, and yielding tin of rich quality. No. 48a. In the 70, east of Crease's, on Wheal Vreah lode, the lode still continues worth 201, per fm. No. 55. In the winze einking below addi, cast of Goldsworthy's shaft, the lode is worth 221, per fm. No. 33. In the 90, east of Highburrow shaft, the end is of great promise, and now worth 301, per fm.—No. 51. In the winze in the bottom of the 40, west of shaft, the lode is worth 401, per fm. No. 51. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, west of shaft, the lode is worth 401, per fm. No. 9. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, west of shaft, the lode is worth 401, per fm. No. 34. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, west of shaft, the lode is worth 401, per fm. No. 34. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, west of shaft, the lode is worth 184, per fathom. No. 6. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, cast of shaft, the lode is worth 184, per fathom. No. 35. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50 of shaft, the lode is worth 184, per fathom. No. 6. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, cast of shaft, the lode is worth 184, per fathom. No. 35. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, cast of shaft, the lode is worth 184, per fathom. No. 35. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, cast of shaft, the lode is worth 184, per fathom. No. 35. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, cast of shaft, the lode is worth 184, per fathom. No. 35. In the stopes in the bottom of the 40, per fm.

rise from the 30, and which, from present appetitable ground.—J. Giffond: Sept. 5.

rise from the 30, and which, from present appearance, is tikely to lay open some pradiable ground.—J. Girzon: Sept. 5.

HERWAID UNITED.—Siche only last communication the appearance of the minas has improved. Heablas Working: In the rise over the 30, on Bagshaw's vris, we have a nice branch of cere; set a 1868, per fin. for ruining and 406, per ton the ore than a pitch over the, 30 is producing a fair quantity of ore, set at 1905, per tondard a pitch over the, 30 is producing a fair quantity of ore, set at 1905, per tondard a pitch over the, 30 is producing a fair quantity of ore, set at 1905, per tondard a pitch over the, 30 is producing a fair quantity of ore, set at 1905, per tondard a pitch over the 180 is producing a fair quantity of ore, set at 1905, per tondard the producing a fair quantity of ore, set at 1905, per tondard the producing a fair quantity of ore, set at 1905, per tondard the producing a fair quantity of ore, set at 1905, per tondard the producing a fair quantity of ore, set at 1905, per tondard the producing a fair quantity of the producing a fair quant

back of the 36 fm. level, east of Penrhlw, will, on an everage, yield S cwts. of ore per fathom, and had our top water not been quite finished, we should, ere this, have alonged it to about 15 tons.—M. Barnsw: Sept. 3.

NANTLLE VALE SLATE QUARRY.—In consequence of the heavy rains we had all day yesterday, we have no further progress to report. As to the prospect of the works, i am happy to inform you that the eastern quarry has never looked so well as it does at present. I am daily expecting the Quees here, to load some slates for Messrs. Franklin and Wise, of Liverpool.—J. Honn:: Aug. 28.

NORTH BASSET.—At Grace's shaft, sinking below the 42, the lode is producing 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 42, west of Grace's shaft, the lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 52, west of Grace's shaft, the lode will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 70 the mine are as usual.—T. GLANVILLE: Sept. 1.

NORTH DOWNS.—The ground in the cross-cut, driving north from Michael's shaft, is at present hard, but this is not unusually the case 3 or 4 fms. from the lode; we fully expect that an improvement will take place in driving a few feet further. The materials are being removed to East North Downs, and as soon as we can make arrangements about the stones, the masons will commence building the engine-house.—Jonn FRINCE: Sept. 1.

NORTH LEVANT.—The lode at the engine-shaft is much the same as it has been for some time past, being about 2 ft. wide, producing much water, which is considered a very favourable indication for thin in this district. The shaft is now down 8 fms. below the 20 fm. level, and if the lode holds as it is at present, we shall materially increase our returns when we open on the same in the 30 fm. level. We are progressing favourably in sinking the shaft, being about 3 fms. under the 10, and we calculate on reaching the 20 fm. level, and if the lode holds as it is at present, we shall materially increase our returns when we open on the same in the 10, and we calculate on reaching the 20 fm. level, and if th

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The mine continues to look as well as when last reported on. Our drawing machinery is completed, and works well. We are making good progress in laying out our dressing-floors, and hope in a few days to draw a good pile of work on it for dressing.—A. PHYOR: Sept. 5.

NORTH WHEAL UNITY.—The lode in the 56 fm. level, driving cast, is worth at least 151, per fm. The lode in the 56 west is split, and not so good as when last reported on; worth 71, per fm. now, with a fair prospect of soon improving. The north lode is fast improving as we approach the ore ground passed through in the adit; as inches of the lode in the 17 fm. level are saving work for company. We expect to see the Moor lode 10 fms. deeper by the end of this week.—H. STEWESS.

okel Tor.—The lode in the 20 fm. level cast continues without alteration, and very large; it is composed of mundic and copper ore. The lode cut through in the 35 fm. level is about 8 feet wide, carrying copper ore on the morth part; there does not appear to be so much mundic in the lode here as there was in the level above; the men resume driving east on its course immediately. A pare of men are engaged stoping the bottom of the 20 fm. level, to the east of the great cross-course, to intersect another copper lode 10 fms. south of the cother, the back of which is seen in the river at low water.—W. B. Collow.

No. 5 winze, the lode is worth 30l, per fm. No. 37. In the stopes in the back of the 60, west of shaft, the lode is worth 40l, per fm. No. 34. In the stopes in the back of the 50, west of shaft, the lode is worth 40l, per fm. No. 35. In the stopes in the back of the 60, cast of shaft, the lode is worth 18l, per fathom. No. 6. In the stopes in the back of the 60, cast of shaft, the lode is worth 18l, per fm. No. 34. In the stopes in the back of the 60, cast of shaft, the lode is worth 18l, per fm. No. 40. In the stopes and the west of winze, in the bottom of the 40, cast of shaft, the lode is worth 30l, per fm.

No. 40. In the stopes in the back of the 60, cast of shaft, the lode is worth 30l, per fm. No. 40. In the stopes and the stope shaft is 6 fms. 4 ft. under the 30 fm. level cast of the 60 fm. level, the lode in which is 20 inches wide, producing saving work, and presenting a very kindly appearance. In the 30 fm. level east the lode is without any wall; we are stoping from 10 to 12 ft. wide, in a shaft are taking down the 1.62 ft. wide, per fm. The men in Trevena's shaft are taking down the 1.62 ft. wide, per fm. The men in Trevena's shaft are taking down the 1.62 ft. wide, in a shaft is the lode in the rise is 2ft. wide, per cool saving work.

No. 40. In the stopes in the back for which is 20 inches wide, producing saving work, and presenting a very kindly appearance. In the 30 fm. level east to lode is without any wall; we are string down the 1.62 is without any wall; we are string down the 1.62 is without any wall; we want to remain the rise to the sole shaft in the rise in the back for went the 1.62 is without any alteration, and our surface works are taking town in the 1.5 fm. level cast to notice. The stopes in this level are taking town in the 1.5 fm. level cast to notice. The stopes in this level are taking town in 15 and 15 fm. level cast to notice. The stopes in the loce in the back for went and the stope went and the stope with all speed. We hope in 15 days from this date to complete the steam.

H DOLC

lode at I ts being a ESIN.—D

TGERT.—No alteration has based place in the short is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, with a gondising appearance.—R. Davies: 1 Sept. 3.

IN WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode at the shoft is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, with a gondising appearance.—R. Davies: 1 Sept. 3.

Saidi improving, and worth at present I ton of one per fathom. We have as 2 fm. level cross-cut through the lode, and to extend cast on its course therein of one ground, which will come in 10 fms. under the present adit of which will so one good productive ground. I should advise aix, a hip on in this level, and to force it on with all speed towards the above-said; and also to continue the driving of the adit level 20 fathoms further, all ayone and prove the length of one ground. This will place the mine in ato make returns, for the benefit of the company.—G. Praucs.

make returns, for the bonest of the company.—G. Prance.

[LEERT CONSOLS.—We are now in a very fair way for sinking the
irs so improved, that the men can work with comfort. I am also glad
that the stratum holds good.—R. DAYIES: Sept. 3.

OL AND BACHIEDDON.—In the 40 west the ground still continues
open in back are all productive. We have sent down for the Prosperity
of ore.—E. DAYIES; Sept. 6.

Siegos in back are all productive. We have sent down for the Property set over —E. DATIE; Sept. 6.

Before —E. DATIE; Sept. 6.

Before —E. DATIE; Sept. 6.

DEFAND BEPFORD.—The new shaft on the copper lote is down about side is from 5 to 6 feet wide, and is of great promise; it presents every for a good deposit of ore, and 1 have no doubt, ers long, we shall have to set he shareholders on having a good lode. We hope to put the wheel to set were weeks from this time.—I. Next.: Sept. 5.

BEC CONSOLS.—Hitchind's engine-shaft is now about 4 fms, under the it he ground is very soft and heavy, and requires a large quantity of is, I should say, is a kindly indication that we shall have a productive lode and in the abaft, which will be in a fathom or two more shafting. The lode fater about this point then it does further east. The eastern shaft is about in the 40 fm, level; there are still branches of ore dipping into the lode. I as a fathom of the 30 fm, level is not quite so good as when hest reported on-fall 2/5 tons per fm. There has been no lode taken down in the weatern same level, as we are still cutting the plat. Bareriey's stopes in the back here are of the winze, in which the lode will turn out about 3 tons per fm. is the bottom of the 30 fm, level is worth about 4 tons per fm., and the he back of the same level are much as usual. The pitches in the back of keel are not quite so good; still, they are tuning out good work at their inbutes. I am sorry to say that we could not get all our ores to the quay; neling very busy harvesting, we were unable to obtain their wagons.—

BEC INTEED.—I have surveyed and made a place of the still of the surveyed and made a place of the same level are much as usual.

She seed ore not quite so good; still, they are turning out good work at their spic tributes. I um sorry to say that we could not get all our cres to the quay; if shem being every busy harvesting, we were unable to obtain their wagons.— whereast.; Sept. 6.

ERIBOG ENTED.—I have surveyed and made a plan of the sett of this value is the property. Stuate in the parishes of Sampford Spinoy and Whitchurch; the study of the sett of the setter of searcely a piece of ground in the Tavistock district semethat is so well situated, and that offers so many advantages, as this sett, that is an extent of the sett, and its proximity to good mines, it is setted to be setted to the control of the setter of t

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DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—The 60 cross-cut, drivpolicoath and carnarthen consolis.—The 60 cross-cut, drivprogresses satisfactorily. In the 50 west the ground is improved. The
60 est is 2 ft. wide, ground harder than usual. The adit east, on Carnarisproducing good stones of yellow ere.—W. Roberts: Sept. 1.
CERNYER.—At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 64, the ground is faror sinking, and the water at the shaft is little. In the rise in back of the
fast role in the fast of 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ft on of ore per fm. In the
fast to the 64, east of Gorc's shaft, the lode is 39 ft. wide, producing
from Engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ft on of ore per fm. In
the back the 64, east of Gorc's shaft, the lode is 39 ft. wide, producing
from Engine fm. In the winze sinking below the 53, towards Semmin's rise, the
wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. We expect tocommunicate the winze
is hade the 64 in two days from this time. In the 54, east of Gorc's
lode is discorded in two days from this time. In the 54, east of Gorc's
lode is discorded in two days from this time. In the 54, east of Gorc's
lode is discorded by the present has a favourable appearance for a change,
taken done of the 64 ft. The shaft of the 64 ft. The shaft of the 64 ft. The shaft of the 64 ft.

Later of the 64 ft. The shaft of the 64 ft. The shaft of the 64 ft.

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Later of the

CONSOLS.—At Dowson's, in the 25 fathom level, there is no alternin the 15 fm. level, yesterday, we broke from the end cast some of yellow copporors. The other parts of the mine are as last reported, as well, commance sinking Dowson's in a few days, all our preparations of the property shall if all the well, commance sinking Dowson's in a few days, all our preparasists in the well, commance sinking Dowson's in a few days, all our preparasists in the preparation of the state of the well of the state of th

ore. The logic in the 60 end cast is worth 10/1, per fin. The losis in Boundary sharts is the worth 10/2, per fin. The losis in Boundary sharts is the worth 10/2, per fin. The losis in Boundary sharts is the worth 10/2, and the same as last reported on.—I. Sarm: Santa, which will be theketed for by the bargain buyers on Friday next. All our tribute pitches throughout the mine are much the same as last reported on.—I. Sarm: Santa, which will be theketed for by the bargain buyers on Friday next. All our tribute pitches throughout the mine are much the same as last reported on.—I. Sarm: Santa and the same shart per same shart when the same level, we have holed to the winns; the end is producing good stones of lead. The look is the worth 10/2 to the same level, do do the winns; the end is producing good stones of lead. The look is 16/2, diving south, is 3/2, fit wide, improving, producing 10 certs. of lead per fathom. In the end morth of Bonville's shaft, in the same level, the look is 3.6, wide, composed of buyers, with spot of lead.—Streams Tanozas: Sept. 4.

WELSH PIOTOSI—I beg leave to send you a report of the above mine. No. 1 stope, in the look is 16/2, wide, composed of buyers, with spot of lead.—Streams Tanozas: Sept. 4.

WELSH PIOTOSI—I beg leave to send you a report of the above mine. No. 1 stope, in the look is 16/2, with the same level, the worth of lead or the same the look is 16/2, with 10/2 to 16/2, and 16/2 to 16/2, and 16/2 to 16/2, and 16/2 to 16/2, and 16/2 to 16

Roberrs: Sept. 1.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—On Saturday last, we set the north cross-out to drive by eight men, at 71. 10s, per fm.; the ground is of a beautiful character. Also to drive east on the lode by six men, at 81, per fm. The shaftmen are fixing bearers and cistern. To-morrow we shall commence heaving over the lift.—T. FLOYD: Sept. 5.

tern. To-morrow we shall commence heaving over the lift.—T. FLOYD: Sept. 5.

WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—We have to-day completed the putting down of
the lift of pumps, and have put our little engine at work to-day. The water will be
in fork by the morning, so as to resume the underground work again. There is no
material alteration in any other part of the mine.—J. Parvon: Sept. 5.

WEST WHEAL CARPENTER.—Since my last report, we have driven in the end
cast on the lode 10 fms.; the lode in the end is still very large and promising, composed chiefly of gossan, prima, and capel, and we are expecting a course of orc every
day. I have resumed the sinking of the shaft east of the end at 21. 15s. per fm.; the
ground in the shaft is composed of gossan, prian, and capel, but not deep enough to
expect ore.—J. Kay: Sept. 6.

ground in the sant is composed of general transfer of the expect ore.—J. Krx: Sept. 6.

WHEAL AGAR.—The engine-shaft, sinking under the 24, is progressing favourably. The 48 cast, on Dobree's lode, produces I ton of ore per fm. In the 38 cast, on ditto, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. The tribute pitches are looking well.—W. Rohkars: Sept. 1.

—Wheal Agar samples (computed) 24 tons, produce 4% per cent.; 9 tons, produce 13% per cent.; total, 33 tons, 7 per cent.—S. RAWDEN: Carn Brea, Aug. 29.

Wheal Agra sampies (computed) 24 tons, produce 1/2, per cent.; 9 tons, produce 1/3/2 per cent.; 1 tons, 3 tons, 7 per cent.—S. BAWDEN: Carn Brea, Aug. 29.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Our shaftmen are making good progress in sinking Rundle's shaft, and the ground continues favourable and congenial for ore. Some of the pitches are looking rather improved in the past week. We have not done any thing this past few days towards opening the farmers about the harvest, this class of men being scarce, so many employed in the mines. I shall put the men to open the lode in a few days, and hope to see the before the meeting. The machinery is all in good working order, and our tributors working in good spirits.—W. Donaz: Sept. 5.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—Guskus lode in the 70 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is at present disordered by a slide; previous to our reaching this, it was about 2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of tin. In the 00 fm. level, west of shaft, on this lode, it is worth 12t. per fm. In the 60, west of shaft, on Martin's lode, it is producing good stenes of tin. We are vising against Rapson's shaft above the 30 fm. level, on Martin's lode, be calculate on communicating with the level above this week; the lode here is producing both tin and copper ore. Rapson's shaft is sunk if fms. 3 ft. on this rise, under the 20 fm. level. The lode west of Rapson's shaft, in the 20 west, on Martin's lode, is worth 5t, per fm. for copper ore. In the winze sinking below the 10 fm. level, on said lode, we calculate on holing this week, which will open some good tribute ground. We sold, on Ang. 23, 6 tons of tin, at 70f. 5s, per ton.—Geo. Frances: Sept. 4.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—The south lode, to the east of the cross-course, is 1 ft. wide,

Francis: Sept. 4.
WHEAL HARRIETT.—The south lode, to the east of the cross-course, is 1st. wide, containing stones and spots of ore, with a little mundic: the ground over both sides of it is favourable for copper. The lode in the bottom of the adit, near the east shaft, is 20 in. wide, consisting of black oxide of copper, with stones of yellow copper ore, associated with blende. Although it is not rich, it will pay the company at least 50 per cent. clear profit. We expect to raise about 20 tons against next Condurrow sampling, about aix weeks hence.

WHEAL HELEN.—The engine-shaft is sunk 2½ fms. below the 62 fm. level, where the lode is 2 feet wide, of a very promising appearance, and containing occasionally stones of grey copper ore. The 62 fm, level is driven 15 fms. east of engine-shaft;

THE MINIG JOUKNAL.

The sequence of the shaft tables for the different shalls, and shaft its machine is set to draw from the engine and Trevent's food be gridled in the machinery now without interruption.—Journ Daws Dentification and the shaft its machinery now without interruption.—Journ Daws Dentification and the shaft its shaft was made the same appearance of the same property of the same level were the property of the first bunch of the line of the same level were the line in which, composed of pass, mundle, print, particular the same level of the line of the

is sunks fins. under the 40 fm. level. The stopes are producing nucle a sund. We sold a parcet of lead ores, computed 75 stops, on the 25th Aug., to Thomas Somers, Eq., at 25th 1ts. 6d. per ton.—P. Civyso, jun.; H. House; R. Karpt: Sept. 5 where the consecourse, but hope to do so early next week. There is no change to report from the ributers since my junt.—W. Tikazat: Sept. at all, south towards No. 7 loads, the ributers shope to reach the No. 7 load in a short time. We purpose to resume the clearing of the main adit further case in the course of a few days.—J. NANCE.

WHELA ISRIPHISE.—We are progressing in every point most satisfactority, and in course of a few days shall be able to send you good news, being satisfied with the prospects shown in ever people or in the bottom of the reviel.—T. Deve.

WHELA SURPHISE.—We are progressing in every point most satisfactority, and in operation since my last report.—D. Laxessour: Sept. 1.

WHEAL TRHIDY.—There is but little ulteration to notice in either of the points in operation since my last report.—D. Laxessour: Sept. 1.

WHEAL TREITINS.—Fich's Lode: We are cutting down Julet's short by nine men, for the new engine-shaft; it is nearly completed 10 fms. below the surface. We intend to commence building the engine-house in the course of two or three days.

WHEAL TRELAWNY—Smith's shaftmen are still engaged in cutting a trip-plat in the 120. The lode in the 10s, north of Smith's shaft, is 6 in. wide, worth 1th, per fathom. It is shown to the stop of the shaft of the same plant of the same plant

in preparing for our next sampling.—James Bray: Sept. 5.

WOOD.—Since my last the 25 fm. level is extended south about 8 ft., and the lode about 1 ft. 3 in. wide; the footwall is carrying a small flookan, and on the western part a small branch of ore, about 2 in. wide. The 25 north is extended about 6 fect, and the lode of the same size, character, and appearance as in the south end. The winze in the bottom of the 15 is sunk about 6 ft., the lode is not so good; at present the lode has met with a splice, and water is issuing very fast, and I expect we shall be obliged to abandon sinking shortly, until the end is driven under in the 25 fm. level.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Mines have received the subjoined report om Mr. Lindon, dated the 2d inst:-

The Grand Duchy of Baden Mines have received the supplied of the Mr. Lindon, dated the 2d inst:—

Turezzoawin Lonze—Wilhelm's Level: In pitch No. I, west from the bottom of the winze No. 4 under this lovel, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 10 cwts, of ore per fin winze No. 7, sinking under this level, not having cut the lode, we drove a cross-cut in a southerly direction in order to see it. We have now got what appears to be the lode it is divided into two branches, both small. The winze was down 29 feet, and for September we have resumed sinking. In the cross-cut in the end cast we have durin the past month regained the lode: It is half a foot wide, worth 2 cwts, of ore per fathon In pitch No. 9, in the back of this level, the lode is 4 in, wide, worth 3 cwts, of ore per fathon This stope is expected to improve shortly. In pitch No. 16, in the back of this level, the lode is 4 in, wide, worth 3 cwts, of ore per fathon This stope is expected to improve shortly. In pitch No. 16, in the back of this level, the lode is 4 in, wide, worth 3 cwts, of ore per fathon This stope is expected to improve shortly. In pitch No. 16, in the back of this level, the lode is how the lode is hold in the lode is half a fo No. 12, is the back of this level, the lode is 4 in. wide, worth 3 cwts. of ore per lathom. This stope is expected to improve shortly. In pitch No. 15, in the back of this level, the lode is poor, stopped. In pitch No. 17 in back of this level the lode is 7 in. wide, worth 4 ewts, of ore per (im.—Middle Level: In the end going east the lode is half a foot wide, with stones of ore; country hard. In the rise, driving west in the back of this level, the lode is not a good as when last reported on, but the country becoming softer; we hope that it will soon improve. In pitch No. 1 b., west in back of this level, the lode is 9 inches wide, but poor, stopped for the present. In pitch No. 15 b, east in the back of this level, the lode is 14 ft. wide, containing 8 cwts, of ore per fm. In pitch No. 16 b, east in the back of this level, the lode is 25 feet wide, yielding 25 cwts, of ore per fathom. In about a fortnight we hope to be able to set pitch No. 16 b west, which will yield a good a supply of ore. In the end driving west from the hottom of the winze No. 3, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. The air is at present very bad in this working, but we are putting in air pipes, which will, we hope, enable no to continue the working, but we are putting in air pipes, which will, we hope, enable not occurred the working, but we are putting in air pipes, which will, we hope, enable not continue diviving,—Schindler Lander Haller and the subject of the level, the lode is split up and poor. The lode No. 2, sink to make the lode is split up and poor. The lode No. 2, sink to make the lode is split up and poor. The lode No. 2, sink to make the lode is split up and poor. The lode No. 2, sink to make the lode is split up and poor. The lode No. 2, sink to make the lode is split up and poor. The lode No. 2, sink to make the lode is split up and poor. The lode No. 2, sink to make the lode is split up and poor.

In the back of this level, the lode is 16 in. wide, worth 5 ows. of ore per fathorm.—Uld Adli: We have

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WENDRON CONSOLS.—A country correspondent informs us that the pro-sets in this mine are much improved, and that it is likely soon to be placed amongs is dividend-paying mines. The managing agent is Capt. Bray, and the purser Mr. Hill, of Helston. We congratulate the company on their position.

WEST WHEAL TRANNACK, in Sithney, is idle, and the materials for sale, ROSEWARNE UNITED is richer than ever, particularly in the western rt, the land, we believe, of Mr. Huthnance.

part, the land, we believe, of Mr. Huthnance.

WEST ROSEWARNE.—At a meeting of the promoters of this mine, held on Monday last, at Camborne, it was resolved that an engine of 60-in. cylinder (instead of 40, as first proposed), should be erected; also, that Mr. Samuel Grose should be the engineer, and Mr. Tregay, of Camborne, the surgeon of the wine. This mine is likely to be a prize. We have been assured that upwards of 50 applications were made to Mesars, Grylis and Hill for the grant; that fact shows the estimation in which it is held. The grant which was given a few months ago, and supposed to be illegal, because the seller's authority was doubted, has been made the subject of a lease for 21 years; dues 1-18th.

North William V. Hurster, Mr. School of the proposed proposed the subject of a lease for 21 years; dues 1-18th.

NORTH WHEAL UNITY, also in Gwinear, is much improved of late. We are glad, if only for the sake of its respectable manager, Capt. Hugh Stephens. We infer from all we hear about the mines in Gwinear, that it bids fair to become a counter part of the far-famed Camborne district at no distant period.

East Wheal Vor will shortly leave a profit to the adventurers

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—After what we mentioned, last week respecting these mines, we are gratified to learn that so many of the forfeited share have been already applied for, and allotted, as to leave no doubt of the whole being disposed of to eligible parties.

West Rosewanne.—We are informed by a correspondent in Camborne that the gentlemen to whom the leases are granted of this mine were put in possession of it by the lord's agents on Monday last, so that all doubt as to the title is quite removed, and that operations are about to be commenced with vigour. The increasing prosperity of Rosewane United, which is situate immediately east, is a circumstance highly recommendatory of this mine; and the fact that Relistian Mine, immediately west, was rich to the 180 is another circumstance in its favour. It is situate between two rich mines, having the lodes of both passing through the entire length of the sett. A powerful engine is being erected in Rosewarne United, towards the western part of that mine, in which direction the copper is better in quality and more abundant than in the castern side. It is not unlikely that this engine will assist in draining West Rosewarne; but an engine of ample dimensions to try the latter will be creeted forthwith. The opinions of Capt. Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear, and of Mr. Samuel Grose, engineer, have been consulted as to the best situation of the engine. WEST ROSEWARNE. - We are informed by a correspondent in Camborne

WHEAL GRENVILLE,-The following interesting account of this min is from a personal inspection by a correspondent:—"I was at the mine yesterday. There is nothing new in either of the cross-cuts. The 70 is still driving in the clvan, and is letting out a large body of water. Capt. Odgers thinks that when the clvan is got through the lode will be found close by, and he daily expects some discovery. I went carefully over the whole seit, and was much struck with the excellence of the situation, particularly of the south ground, in reference to our rich neighbours. It is, undoubtedly, as fine a run of ground as any in the neighbourhood. If you will take the map of the district, you will observe here or four south lodes in South Frances, which will run through Grenville. Two of these are about being opened by the cross-cuts; that which the 75 will interace made very rich in South Frances by the cross-cuts; that which the 75 will interace made very rich in South Frances by the cross-cuts; that which the 75 will near the respective of the northern boundary of South Frances you will observe a lode that is indiction. This is the South Frances will observe a lode that is indiction of the northern boundary of South Frances will observe a lode that is laid down a short distance in West Francis, and then for the entire length of this sett, where it is marked 'main lode.' This is the South Frances main lode, that has made enormous returns in that mine; it runs for nearly a mile through Grenville, is 130 fathoms north of the engine-shaft, and upon it the Newton shaft has been sunt. The best part of the sett is here, and it ought at once to be vigorously prosecuted. It is a beautiful valley for nearly the entire length of the sett, and how the late party so long neglected this ground is to me a matter of astonishment. The Newton shaft is badly placed, being close upon the western boundary; it ought to have been sund in the centre of the run with a 76.1, negler, to command the whole of the ground. The present entire will be not be supported by the prosecution of the sett is of were provided t is from a personal inspection by a correspondent:—" I was at the mine yesterday There is nothing new in either of the cross-cuts. The 70 is still driving in the clean

CROOKHAVEN MINE.—Mr. Warton has announced the sale of this property by auction, in one lot, on the 17th of October next. The mine is situated in the patish of Kilmoe, in the County of Cork, and is bounded on the north by the Atlantic, and on the south by the large and commodious harbour of Crookhaven, which affords ample facilities for shipment of orce, materials, &c. The sett is an extensive one, about one statute mile in length on the run of the lodes, and comprises about 130 statute acres. It is surrounded by several mines of great promise. The bearing of the lodes of the Berehaven Mines, which have yielded large returns for many years, is supposed to run in the direction of these mines. Eleven lodes are traccable upon the sett; an engine-shaft has been sunk to the depth of 42 fras, and cross-cuts, each about 30 fms. in length, have been driven in the 20 and 40 fm. levels, which have intersected several lodes, bearing all the promising indications of profitable results in depth; and it is the opinion of several practical miners that at further depth of 20 fathoms those expectations will be realised, and that a further outlay of no great amount will bring the mine into a profitable state. Besides the above works, two experimental shafts have been sunk, one to the depth of 21 fms, the other to 10 fms, and a communication has been effected by means of a cross-cut: these workings have already produced ore which has realised above 6004, and may become exceedingly valuable in the future prosecution of the mines. All the buildings, ont-houses, dressing-floors and machinery have been arranged with great scientific skill. The sun already expended amounts to about 10,0004, and the inability of some of the late shareholders to contribute additional capital to develop the mine is alieged as the cause of its being submitted to public competition. In addition to the mine, the machinery and materials, all in a substantial state, will be included in the sale. CROOKHAVEN MINE. - Mr. Warton has announced the sale of this

MINING IN FRANCE.—M. Schneider, director of the iron-works of the Creuzot, has placed near the productions of that establishment, in the Universal Exhibition, a statistical table, from which it appears that the population of the Creuzot has risen from 2900 in 1835; that the number of workemen now employed is 9500; that the number of steam-engines is 95, and that they are of 3500 horse-power; and, finally, the sale of the productions, which in 1837 amounted to 2,150,000 frs., was 10,500,000 frs. in 1847, and is at present 22,000,000 frs.

CORNWALL MINING SCHOOL.—Meetings have been held to explain the objects of this school at Callington, Liskeard, Truro, Chacewater, and St. Agnes. The meeting at Truro was addressed by the honorary secretary of the Institution, Mr. Bond, by Mr. Huut, Keeper of Mining Records in the Museum of Practical Geology, London, by the masters of the school, and others. At the Liskeard meeting, the chair was taken by Mr. John Allen, and various questions were put in reference to the school. The Chacewater meeting, on Friday ovening last, was well attended by mining agents and miners, Mr. Moyle, surgeon, presiding. The masters of the school stated the courses of instruction to be pursued, and an interesting discussion followed, in which the Chairman and Capts. Mishell, Manley, Davies, and Messra, B. T. Grylls, and J. James took part. On Wednesday evening a similar meeting was held at St. Agnes, and a lively interest was manifested in the proceedings, and in the explanations afforded, by a number of mine agents and miners. At all these meetings a resolution of approval of the school has been unanimously agreed to, and many persons have confessed that the prejudices they cuterfained against it have been significant. ons have confessed that the prejudices they entertained ago y removed.— West Briton.

RHYMNEY VIADUCT.—The foundation stone of the great Rhymney V duet has been laid, and the whole will occupy one year in completion. It is to 750 feet in length, and will span the valley at a height of 120 feet. The whole is consist of sixteen arohee, each 45 feet in span, and to be built of stone and brick, carry a double line of railway. This great undertaking is designed to take the 7 Vale Extension Railway over the Rhymney Valler to a junction with the line now course of construction from Rhymney to Cardiff. Mr. C. Liddell a thief-engineer. -The foundation stone of the great Rhymney Via-

RAILWAY CAPITAL.—From a return recently issued, it appears that the 103 bills promoted by railway companies in the late session of Parlament were for raising 21,005,700L, including 3,048,286. on loan; but that only 77 of them received the Royal Assent, authorising the raising of 13,831,486£, of which 4,004,939L is to be raised on loan. In the session of 1853 powers were sought to raise 38,403,1191, by various railway bulls, but only 19,131,674£, of that amount was authorised to be raised, including 4,223,398C, on loan; and in the session of 1853 powers were sought to raise as the session of 1852 powers were sought by railway companies to raise 14,714,635£, but only 8,471,637£ of that amount was authorised to be raised. Powers were sought by railway companies in the four sessions above mentioned to raise in the aggregate 101,733,081£, but of this amount 57,551,081£ was authorised to be raised, being not much more than half the amount for which powers were sought.

Among the bankrupts in the Gazette of this week, we find Sir George de la Peer Beresford, Bart., of Fludyer-street, Westminster, mining and commission ngent; Absalom Francis, of George-yard, Lombard-street, dealer in mining shares; Joseph Player, Winchester-buildings, Broad-street, mining agent; Edward Wadge, Linkinghorn, Cornwall, aueclioneer; Christopher Victor, Bridgman, Tavistock, Devonshire, sortvener; and Jas, Finlinson, Headingley, Leeds, sharedealer.

. . With this day's MINING JOURNAL a SUPPLEMENT is published, which contains-A Battle with the Basalts: being an attempt to deliver the Chief or Primary Crystalline Masses from Plutonic Dominion; by Joseph Holdsworth, Esq., M.G.S.F., &c .- Mines and Minerals of America: No. VI.; by Charles Samuel Richardson, C.E .- "Alluminium," the New Metal-On British Mining, as an Investment -Mining Statistics-Coating Metals-Canadian Railways, &c.

Che Mining Market; Prires of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Sept. 8, 1855.

сорркв. £. s. d.	Brass (sheets)p. lb. 1236d.
Sheathing and botts p. lb. 0 1 2	Wire 113 d.
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+Bars ditto 11 0 0-11 15 0	Straits
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+Bars ditto 11 0 0-11 15 0 +Hoops ditto 12 0 0-12 15 0 +Sheets, single	TIN-PLATES.
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Ditto white 26 10 0-29 0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met p.cwt. 2 2 0
Ditto patent shot 26 0 0	Stirling's Non-lamina-
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American none.	Surface Railsp. ton
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English, Spring 21 0 0-22 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs 6 10 0
QUICKSILVESp. lb. 1s 91/4d-1s 10d	in London
• In Liverpool, 5s. per ton less.	
At the works le to be fid nor how is	In Liverpool, 6d, per box less.

REMARKS.—The demand for metals has not in any way diminished. The market keeps remarkably steady, and prices are rather favourable to sellers. The general aspect of the market is good, and we do not anticipate any material declension in the value of metals for the present.

COPPER.—As the meeting of smelters gradually draws near, so sellers are less disposed to receive orders, and the general impression in our market is that higher prices will be announced: 1267 tons of ore were sold at Swansea on the 4th inst., and 1748 tons will to be brought forward on the 18th inst.

the 18th inst.

Iron.—The houses in Thames-street have issued notices to the effect that, in addition to the advance which took place on the 11th of August, a further advance of 20s. per ton is now declared in Staffordshire qualities, and 10s. per ton in English. The market is firm, and closes with a good business doing. Scotch-pigs have fluctuated 1s. to 2s. per ton, with a tolerable amount of business being transacted. The price on 'Change quoted by sellers, 80s. 6d. mixed numbers, cash, with a steady market.

Lead.—The enquiries for pig exceed supplies, and it is likely prices will change for the better.

Spelier.—The market generally has been firmer, at 24l. on the spot; a few parcels have been sold for arrival, at 23l. 10s., since 'Change to-day.

Tin.—English and foreign are quiet, without change in prices.

Tin.—Plates continue in excellent demand. Makers are full of work.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 7 .- During this week our market for pig-iron has been without much excitement, prices fluctuating between 61s. and 81s. 6d., with a fair business doing. To-day, however, in consequence of the Bank of England rate of discount having been raised, the market became flatter, 80s. having been accepted, closing firm at this price. There is still a fair demand for shipment iron, and the exports continue considerable. Shipments for the week ending September 1:—Foreign, 3915 tons; coastwise, 4867 tons = 8782 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they amounted

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6.—We have to report continued activity in our metal market, and a steady business has been done during the past week. Scotch pig-iron alone has fluctuated, the prices ranging from 80s. to 82s. for warrants, mixed numbers, f.o.b. in Glasgow, and afterwards falling to 81s., at which we close to-day, rather sellers. All kinds of Staffordshire and Welsh manufactured iron and rails are in steady request. Contracts for immediate shipment, as well as for forward delivery, are being freely made at the enhanced rates, although some foars have been expressed that the advance would check the demand, but as yet there is no evidence to confirm such approhensions. Tin-plates are still much enquired for, and higher rates are willingly paid. In English Tin, Lead, and Copper, the demand exceeds the supply, and in Lead an advance of 10s. per ton has been declared. Copper is without change in price, but the tendency is upwards. The general aspect of the trade is healthy and satisfactory. The quotations are:—Iron: Merchant bar, 81.15s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 126s. per ewt.; common bar, 127s.; refined block, 131s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 28s. to 28s. 6d.—Lead: Sheet, 23f. 10s. per ton: pig. 22f. 10s. per ton.—Spelte (cake), 24f. 5s. per ton.—Zinc (sheet), 30f. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126f. per ton; best selected ditto, 129f.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 18f. 10s. to 19f. per ton; fagot, 20f. to 20f. 10s. per ton.

181. 10s. to 191. per ton; fagot, 201. to 201. 10s. per ton.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—In our last we announced the satisfactory appearance of the metal market here, stating that there appeared a tendency upward rather than otherwise; and now, as regards the iron market, we may observe that the movement continues in the same course. Sheets have been much in request, and an almost immediate rise is by many considered certain. The temporary fall in pigs in the Glasgow market has had no effect on ours, and great hopes are entertained that in a very short time there will be as good a demand as ever, whilst prices will probably be much more favourable for the seller. At St. Dizier, the Ancre states that there is a very great activity in the pig-iron market, and from purchasers being unable to buy for immediate delivery, contracts are entered into for distant dates at the prices of the day. The water is becoming rather low, and it is much feared that a slackening in the make must take place, if they continue much longer without rain. At Besancon, the prices obtained at the ironmasters' fair, although firm, with a decided upward tendency, were not actually advanced, as it was fally anticipated they would be. Messrs. Maitland, Cuthbert, and Co., rue Neuve-des-Capucines, with regard to the share market, state:—"It is evident from the tone on Change, that should anything decisive happen before Sebastopol, the rise in all stocks will be very considerable. We must again call attention to the extensive operations in the shares of the Credit Mobiller; the business on the Bourse having been lately almost entirely confined to them, and to shares of undertakings connected with that establishment. We have directed attention to these shares, when they were quoted 1155 fr., and they have risen, as we anticipated, advancing 330 fr. per share in the month. It is reported that the Credit Mobiller is nees on the Boarse having been lately almost entirely connect to them, and to shares of undertakings connected with that establishment. We have directed stention to these shares, when they were quoted 1155 fr., and they have risen, as we anticipated, advancing 230 fr. per share in the month. It is reported that the Credit Mobilier is about effecting a fusion of all the insurance companies, on very advantageous terms to itself, and that it has, moreover, it hand various projects that will be productive of large profits, such as to enable the directors to declare dividends that will justify a great advance even on the present price of the shares. Indeed, an impression prevails that at no distant date the shares of the Credit Mobilier will be at the same price a those of the Bank of France. In Railways, there has been but little business since last advices, but as we then alluded to the possibility of the Midl and Great Central taking up most of the Pyremean lines among them, we are happy now to add that a treaty is on the point of being signed between them to that effect, which has given rise to operations in their shares, almost the only railway shares in which any amount of business has been done. Another enterprise, which appears to possess much favour with the public, has been quoted on 'Change this week—the Campagnie Imperiale des voitures de Paris, in the shares of which sales have taken place at a high premium, and it is not improbable that they may rise in proportion to those of the Societe Generale des Omnibus, which continue largely dealt in, at more than double the price of their emission. Shares of the Compagnie Generale Maritime, of the Societe Autrichieme, and of the Societe de lar use de Rivoli, have also continued in demand. The Banque de Darmstadt, will pay a dividend of 25 fr. per share shortly, should no unforcemen circumstance occur. We understand that the Campagnie Mationale du Caoutchoue Durci has been placed under the auspices of the Credit Mobiller, it is considered thatit will give a divi

home consumption and for exportation. At the meeting of the Associate coal Ironmenters, at Sonnee, it was unanimously resolved to advance the descriptions of charcoal from 10 frs. the 100 kilos. The winter trade not in so. early as assual by a month, orders are now catterney plentiful, and the generally promise an amount of activity which will even surpost that generally promise an amount of activity which will even surpost the process of the continuing to purchase in quantities, and many sefactics would this winter have been mable to preficiency, but from the blast furnace of Falemprise, at Silemvieux, having in, after nine years inactivity. The Research Furner, and the coal trade of the have to notice the conclusion of several important contracts, at airpaning The transit of coal by all the railways has been considerable.

MINES. Speaking generally, the mining market has not been very tive this week, though a fair demand has existed for a few favourite m Cliffords have been enquired after at 245 to 255, being a great rise t Cliffords have been enquired after at 245 to 255, being a great rise a late quotations. Rosewarnes have reached 260; Hender, 5½ to 5½, tridge Consols improved to 6½, 7, upon the good report received hat count day, but afterwards receded to 6½, 6½. West Sortridge recede 7s. 6d., 8s.; the lode here, it is expected, will be cut in about a form Since our remarks upon Wheal Grenville were written, last week, a sonal inspection of the mine has been made by a correspondent, as report will be found in another column. East Frongochs have been sea after, at 14s. to 16s.; West Ston, 350; South Frances, 650 to 660. North Unity, the lode in the 56 fm. level is worth 15l. perfm. Crade Moors have been in demand, and have advanced to 20.

Moors have been in demand, and have advanced to 20.

We have received one or two communications upon the Portland
Company, from which it would appear great disappointment is felt
the half-yearly meeting, due in July last, has not been convened,
reason assigned by the secretary, as we are informed, but which does
seem to satisfy many of the shareholders, is that the balance-sheet has
been sent up from Scotland, although letters have been repeatedly with
the time manager ways the subject. to the manager upon the subject.

been sent up from Scotland, although letters have been repeatedly wit to the manager upon the subject.

Satunday, Sept. 1.—Cubert United, 10s., 11s., 12s. 5d.; Marke Val 5 to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); North Robert, 32\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3\(\frac{3}{2}\); Sottridge Consols, 6d. 18s. 9d., 7. MONDAY.—Cubert, 12s. 6d.; Devon Buller, 3; Gilmar, 6; Lady lt tha, 35s.; North Basset, 28\(\frac{3}{2}\), 29\(\frac{3}{2}\), 29\(\frac{1}{2}\); North Roswarne, 18s. 10s., 17s. 6d.; South Tamar, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 7\(\frac{1}{2}\); South Crofty, 4; Sortridge Cos 6\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 6 15·16; Trefusis, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); West Seton, 28\(\frac{3}{2}\); Wh. Grenville, 3\(\frac{1}{4}\); Tuesday.—Alfred Consols, 12\(\frac{1}{4}\), to 12\(\frac{3}{2}\); Cubert United, 12s. 6d. to 1 Lady Bertha, 33s., 35s., 32s. 6d., 10s.; Great Wheal Vor, 15s. 3d. to 1 Lady Bertha, 33s., 35s., 32s. 6d., 35s.; North Basset, 28\(\frac{3}{2}\) to 29\(\frac{1}{2}\); Set 10s., 11s.; Treleigh Consols, 17s., 17s. 6d.; West Sortification of 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); to 33\(\frac{1}{2}\); Pedn. an. drea, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Rosewarne, 25\(\frac{1}{2}\); Sortridge Consols to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); Terfasis, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); West Sortridge, 7s., 7s. 6d. 8s.; Wheal Great 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Meal Grown 3; Wheal Kitty, 42\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Thursday.—Alfred Consols, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\), 12\(\frac{1}{2}\), 12\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12\(\frac{1}{2}\), 21\(\frac{1}{2}\), 25\(\frac{1}{2}\); Condurrow, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Tole 26; East Russell, 14s. to 15s.; Great Sortridge, 9s., 10s., 11s.; Iyybi 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 30s.; Marke Valley, 5 to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); No Basset, 28\(\frac{1}{2}\); Rosewarne, 255, 240; 8ortridge, 7s. 7s. 6d., 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Tendurrow, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\); Gilmar, 5 to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Hender, 5\(\frac{3}{2}\), 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); North Basset, 29\(\frac{1}{2}\); Rosewarne, 255, 245, 240; Sortridge Consols, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); Gilmar, 5 to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Hender, 5\(\frac{3}{2}\), 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); North Basset, 29\(\frac{1}{2}\); Rosewarne, 255\(\frac{1}{2}\); Sol

To the dividends announced in last week's Journal as having beer aring August, we have to add Botallack Mine, 71, per share (1400.), and ribur, 10s, per share (6141.), making a total of 21, 283f. in the month.

Arthur, 10s, per share (614.5), making a total of 23,283.in the month.

At South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts shows Balance from last account, 9361, 10s, 24.; copper ores sold in May and July aloues), 6340, 5s, 4d.; this sold in August, 2461, 6s, 4d.; saic of materials, 31l. in 1807. 1908. 190

The copper ore sold in June and July amounted to 2694, 5s. 76., while the cost these two months, including all materials (70), worth of pumps) and 1996, for amount to 1613, 0s. 11d., showing a profit of 1081, 4s. 5d., on the two month's work. They hope to sell about 6 tons of fair quality tin on the 18th inst.

At the Rorrington Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. They watson in the chair), the statement of secounts for three months ending with costs showed a balance against the mine of 1291, 9s. 3d. The balance of sastist liabilities, including calls unpaid, is 2432, 16s. 11d., and there are contingent as 3674, 9s. 11d. Messrs. Northen, T. Watson, F. Q. Turner, B. Seward, J. Cost, W. Cumberlege, were appointed the committee of management until the next generating and Messrs, G. F. Minton and H. Foord were re-elected anditors for same period; and the best thanks of the meeting were given to them for the can see also voted to the Chairman.

At the Lewis Mining Company meeting, on Aug. 31 (Mr. T. Watson the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 7304. 2s. There was tin ore sold in July (not included in this account) amounting in 6174, 9s. and a contingent asset, per F. Stimby, of 4351, 9s. 2d. A call of 30s. per share made, payable on or before the 19th inst. Messrs. Cumberlege, Wason, Nora and F. Fryor were appointed the committee of management until the next generating. The thanks of the shareholders were presented to the late committee, a sum of 201. to be divided, according to their attendance at the board meeting. At Conductrow Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—lance from last account, 171; 17s. d.; thome tax os dues, 17t. 1s. 3d.; ore 3050f. 6s. 2d.—3091f. 4s. 11d.—Mine cost, June and July, 2094f. 12s. 1d.; serchabilit, 671/1, 14s. 10d.; dues (1-20th), 1927, 16s. 4d.: leaving balance in hour of venturers, 1721, 1s. 8d.—Capt. Nieholas Vivian reported that the pitches continue of the committee of management and the consulting for the case of the day of the committee

paiel, 1314. 5a. 4d.; mime cost January to July, 5691. 198. 561. 198. 561. 4124. 145. 1991. A call of le. per share was made. The report of adventurity 2444. 15a. 1991. A call of le. per share was made. The report of committee, also one from Capt. T. Metherell, were read, which will be found in another column to the committee of the committee of the column to the committee of the column to the column to the committee of the column to the column to column the found in another column to the column to th

At the Duston Iron Ore Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Bisgo the chair), a resolution was passed reducing the number of directors from at five. A very lengthened report was read, which is inserted in another column proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

1855

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Mr. C. Bt

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(Mr. Thought and ing with a ge of assets on tingent as 1, J. Cook, he next gen auditors for

r. T. Wate of 77501. 2s. g to 6171. 9s. per share atson, North he next gen committee;

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nits showed-ne, 6841.2s. 10 —Calls receive rsenic, 361. is s. per share g-machine we -floors in ord to increase i

e cost for Justin 1709/. 16s. 2. 1, 512/. 2s. 6d. 1d., which we the committee solutions, as a second

At Grey Mare Mine meeting, on Aug. 31 (Mr. R. Boyle in the chair), the directors' report stated that the liabilities against the mine amounted to 4004. The question of the legality of making a call until 2s. 6d, had been paid upon all shares (about 4300 having paid but 1s. 9d, per share, they having been allotted at that price, in accordance with a resolution passed on 7mly 9) was discussed, and the holders of those shares agreed to pay the additional 9d, as a loan to the company, the coingany guarantesing the repayment on or before January 1, 1857. A call of 3d, per share was made.

hate was made.

At Nant-ar-Nelle meeting, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. (Mr. John Beddoe the charl), the accounts showed a balance against adventurers of 1141. 7s. 11d. A all of 4l. per share was made, payable in seven days.

Laxey, Foxdale, Nether Hearth, Swanpool, East Logylas, Tamar, and

suth Tamar, have sold lead ore.

Great Dowgas United, Great Beam, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Wheal Research of the Company of th

sold black tin.

At Boscean, the monthly sale of black tin, on Tuesday last, was 19 tons 3 cwts. 3 gr. 22 lbs., which produced 1990. 15s. The 74. 84, and 96 fm. levels west are opining good tin ground. The slide shaft is now annk 7 fms. under the 96 fm. levels west are opining good tin ground. The slide shaft is now annk 7 fms. under the 96 fm. level, containing a lode from 5 to 6 feet wide, with good stones of tin. The prospects of the mine are most favourable.

Wheal Guskus sold on the 27th Aug. 6 tons of black tin, at 70l. 5s. per ton, being the produce of four weeks stamping.

St. Austell Consols, on the 1st inst., sold two parcels of black tin, which produced 295f. 1s. 5d.; also, a second parcel of uranium.

Hawkmoor Mine sampled, on Aug. 31, 40 tons of ore, of good quality. Capt. James Richards reports the writings as satisfactorily progressing.

Wheal Agar sampled, on Aug. 29, two parcels of copper ore, computed at 21 and 9 tons, of 4% and 13% per cent produce.

In another column we publish the particulars of biddings for 40 tons of

at 21 and 9 tons, of 4% and 13% per cent. produce.

In another column we publish the particulars of biddings for 40 tons of Kether Hearth ore. They also sold 40 tons on July 16; are working to a handsome profit; and expect to divide 2s, 6d, per share before Christmas.

At Coosheem Mino, in the county of Cerk, Ireland, they have cut a splendid course of ore in slaking a winse from the 8 to the 16 in. level, under the deep adit, which addt is 20 fms. deep, all the size of the winze, producing grey ore, mixed with gossan, quartz, carbonates, malachites, and oxides of every colour, worth 35l. per lathon. The 16 is pushing towards it.

At Calstock Consols, the lode is now estimated to be worth 40l. per fm. During the week shares have become

possan, quartz, carbonates, malachifes, and oxides of every colour, worth 351, per fathom. The 16 is pushing towards it.

At Calstock Consols, the lode is now estimated to be worth 401, per fm During the week share's have changed hands in the following:—
Divident Mixes—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, North Wheal Basset, Rosewarne United, South Wheal Frances, Spearne Consols, Tamar Consols, Tincront, West Basset, West Scion, Wh. Mary Ann, Wheal Tealway, Wheal Wrey, Mining Company of Freland.

Minis which Have Sold Ors.—Clipia and Wentworth, Craddock Moor, Devon Wheal Buller, East Builer, East Gunnis Lake, East Tolgus, Great Wheal Alfred, Nanty-Car, North Rosewarne, North Wheal Robert, North Wheal Unity, Sort ige Consols, Trebarval, vie of Towy, West Sortidge, Wheal Greaville, Wheal Hender, Wheal Kitsty (Usy Lebans):

Minis which Have Nor Sold Ors.—Clowance Mines, East Frongoch, Nant-arnelle, Prignant Consols, Tamar Maria, Treeslyn Consols.

At the Wildburg Groat Consolidated Mining Company meeting, held at the Hotel Disch, Cologne, on Aug. 31 (Mr. Robt, Carter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance in favour of the company on the contial necount, 2334. (S. 11d.; and against the company on the contial necount, 2334. (S. 11d.; and against the company on the working account, 27667. 4s. 11d. The working expense to June 30 Bave exceeded the receipts by 51466. 18s. 3d.; against which, the estimated value of orce, &c., at grass and in hand at date is 14,2977. Ss. [A detailed report will be found in another column.] Under date Aug. 36, Capt. J. M. Champion reports that the walls of the wheel-pit are progressing well. The new whim for the Dora shaft was in hind, and would, he anticipated, be completed and ready for work on the following Saturday.

At Garnett and Moseley Gold Mining Company meeting, convened for Wednesday last, for taking into consideration the present position of the company, and finding means to liquidate the liabilities, and prevent the mines, and other propert

that if they operated upon the sand at surface, and suspended mining operations for the present, hey would be enabled to make most estificatory returns; at the same the present, hey would be enabled to make most estificatory returns; at the same time the sharcholders must come forward to assist in liquidated the existing liabilities. The Alten Mining Association have received their mining report from the 7th to the 21st Aug. "—At Rairas, the water has now subsided to the level of the 30, and unless prevented hereafter by heavy rains, we hope to be able to resume the hotton stope in the course of a fornight. The 10 fm. working continues to yield fair returns on tribute, and the shallow adit working, although fluctuating, have latterly improved, and now looks more enouraging.—At Oto Muzz, in the stopes, both east and west of Bergmester's, there is no change calling for remark since last reported. The lode is still rather changeable in the stramond level; it is again smaller, being about 1 ft. wide, and yielding some stones of ore, but more mixed with greenatone than before. The lode is the east sink is about 4 ft. wide, and is again talerably regular, composed principally of quartz and mundle, with spots of ore in talerably regular, composed principally of quartz and mundle, with spots of ore in Victoria Musza, in the level driving south under Woodali's the lode yields stones of ore, but continues irregular. The pitches all for moremark—At Micritat's, we have propose draining, and hope to be ready to commance forking the water the latter part of this west. There is no alteration in the addit—At Ruesan's, the tributers are making some fair returns from a small inde discovered a little to the south-west of this victorial of the cold workings. They have laid it open on the backs about 8 or 10 fms. in length; it is from 1 to 2% tt. in width, yielding good work is places.

La Fortuna Mining Gompany have received their report, dated Linares, Aug. 21—At Casana. I kneed, the diverged with the cross-course we spoke of in

Sendal; W. Williams.

The Lusitanian Mining Company have received Captain T. Chegwin's usual report on Palhal, dated angust 27, which runs thus:—At Palhal Mine, the ground at Taylor's engine-shaft continues much the same as it has been for some weeks past. The lode in the 3 fm. level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in stope No. 1, in the back of the 8, west of Roye's winze, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1\(\) ton per fm. The lode in stope No. 1, in the back of the 8, west of Roye's winze in the back of the 3 merch 1 ft. wide, worth 1\(\) ton per fm. The lode in the lode in stope No. 2, in the back of the 3 merch 1 ft. wide, worth 1\(\) ton per fm. The down we commenced stope No. 2 in the back of the 3, where the lode is worth 2\(\) tons per fm. The topes in the back of the 3, where the lode is worth 2\(\) tons per fm. The topes in the back of the 3 merch 1 ft. wide, composed of quarts and good stones of black ore, and looks prowing is 5 in. wide, composed of quarts and good stones of black ore, and looks prowing is 5 in. wide, worth 1 ton per fm.—House Lode: The lode in the eld shaft is 1\(\) tone in the word of the additional shaft is 1 tone wide, worth 1\(\) ton per fm.—The lode in the add theyel, driving west of the river, is 6 in. wide, composed of flookan and a small branch of black ore.

The Ophir Copper Mining Company we learn, by late advices from Sydney, of from 60 to 70 per cent. of copper, which they are advertising for sale in Sydney. The Almaden Silver-Lead Mining Company (Spain) have convoned a meeting at Paris for the 20th inst.

The United Mexican Mining Association have no advices by the Atrato.

The United Mexican Mining Association have no advices by the Atrate. The following transactions took place on the Stock Eachange yesterday Lady Bertha, 27a. 6d., 30a., to 35a.; Great Sortridge, 9a. 6d. to 11a.; Sortridge Consula, 6f. 7a. 6d. to 6f. 12a. 6d.; North Basset, 28f. 15a. to 22f. 5a.; hyperidge, 25s. to 7ba.; West Weer, 8f. 15a. to 9f. 5a.

The late rapid rise in the value of saltpetre has produced somewhat of a pause in the demand, which is not at all surprising, considering that the advance within the last mouth has been no less than 101, per ton. A rise such as this is likely is stimulate shipments from all parts of India. This circumstance has occasioned by its less casy condition, will necessarily operately as a check to any movement of a parely speculative character.

parely speculative character.

There has been a steady market for American securities during the past week. New York Central 7 per Cent, bonds have been freely dealtin, and close strong at our quotations. Pome small parcels of Michigan Central 8 per Cent, bonds have been purchased. Pome small parcels of Michigan Central 8 per Cent, bonds have moderate transactions in Cincipanat, Hamilton, and Dayton bonds; Illinois Central stares and Freedold bonds; New York Central 6 per Cent., and New York and Erio less, and the Increased facilities now offered to transact it, we look with great constant to the smalls of the three great lines forming one continuous system of rall-stantes to the smalls of the three great lines forming one continuous system of rall-and and the continuous system of rall-smalls of the property of the small of the three great lines forming one continuous system of rall-smalls of the property of the small of the securities of all these roads.

In Miscellaneous Shares a very fair amount of business has been done throughout the week, and Land Shares continue to occupy the attention of speculators. Canada shares rose nearly 10L per share, and were active yesterday at 148, 152, to 150%, with 32L, 10s. paid, the closing price being marked 150 to 155. Some transactions also took place vesterday in Australian Agricultural at 30% to 30%; Canada Government 6 per Cent. Jan. and July), 114%; Van. Diemen's Land, 13%; Crystal Falaca, 2%; General Serew Steam Shipping Company, 15%; Peninsalar and Oriental Steam, 69% to 69%. The closing price of Berlin Water-Works was, 2 to 1½ dis.; British Amrican Land, 59 to 61; Crystal Palace Preference, 5½ to 5½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 15% to 13; Electric Telegraph, 16% to 17%; Mediterraneaa Electric Telegraph, 8 to 16; Mexican and South American, 6 to 6½; Netherlands Land, 2% to 3; North British Australian, ½ to ½; Criental Gas, it to 1½; Pen River, 2% to 2½; Soutish Australian, 7% to ½; Oriental Gas, it to 1½; Albert of the Company, 15% to 14%; Mediterraneaa Electrica, 6 to 68%; London South American, 6 to 6%; North British Australian Investment, 1½ to 1½; ditto Now, ½ to ½; prem; South Australian Investment, 15% to 1½; the 13%; ditto Now, ½ to ½; prem; South Australian Land, 36 to 37; Submarine Telegraph sering, 4 to 1; ditto, Registered, ¾ to 1; In Joint-tscok Banks, the market continues firm, with a large amount of business doing; shares changed hands yesterday in Australianian at 13%; Criental Bank Corporation, 42%; Union of Australia, 73 to 726; Union Othon Chartered Bank of Australia, 20; London Joint-Stock, 32; London and Westminster, 48½ to 14%; of the 10%; Australia, 74 to 726; Union of Au

to 40%; Union of Australia, New, 8 to 9.

The Gold Mining Share Market continues neglected, not a single transaction taking place yesterday. The following are the closing prices, although, in many cases, they must be considered as merely nominal:—Agus Fris, ¾ to ½; Anglo-Callfornian, ½ to ½; Australian, ½ to ½; Colonial Gold, ¾ to ½; Great Nugget Vein, registered, ¼ to ½; Liberty, ¾ to ¾; Nouvean Monde, ¼ to ¾; Pott Phillip, ¾ to ¾; Quarts Rock, ¾ to ½; Walter, ¾ to ½; West Mariposa, ¾ to ¾; The Poreign Mines, prices have remained firm, but the only transactions effected yesterday were in St. John del Rey at 27½, and Fortuna at 2. At the close of the market, National Brazilian were marked at 3¼ to 3¼; Imperial Brazilian, 2¼ to 2¾; Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica, ¾ to ¾ prem.; Cobre Copper, 62 to 65; Copiapo, 18 to 20; Linares, ¾ to ¾ to ¾; gitto New, 2¾ to 3¼ prem.; Lusitanian, 1¼ to 1¾; Pontgibaud Silver-Lead Mining and Smelting, 15 to 16; Royal Santiago, 4½ to 4¾; United Mexican, 3 to 3½.

The arrivals from Swansea include—from Garrucha. 112 tons copper.

The arrivals from Swansea include—from Garrucha, 112 tons copper ore; from Algiers, 180 tons copper ore; from Cuba, 500 tons copper ore; from Bergen, 120 tons copper ore.

Next session a bill will be brought forward regulating the usage of trade and other marks, and to settle the rights and uses of the same, under the control of a public officer, to be called the Master of the Marks.

The first sod of the Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway and Dock was cut, sterday week, by Sir James Graham, under the most favourable auspices. The cent was attended by a numerous assemblage of local gentry, and celebrated by the mal rejoicings. In the bankruptey of Sir George de la Poer Beresford, Bart., described

In the bankruptey of Sir George de la Foer Bereslord, Dark, described as of Fludger-street, Westminster, mining agent, the total liabilities are estimated at from 6000l. to 7000l. and the assets from 2000l. to 3000l. Mr. Warrand, of 73, Basing-hall-street, is solicitor to the flat, and Messrs. Harding and Pullein are the accountants for the bankrupt. The first meeting for proof of debts and choice of assignces will be held on the 13th inst.

The Board of Trade returns give the following particulars among the declared values of exportations for the months ending August 5, 1854, and July 31, 1855, respectively:—

Metals.	. 1854.		1855.		Increase		Decrease.
Hardware and cutlery	£ 317,556		£260,570		-		£86,986
Machinery	200,020		185,554		-		14,456
Iron	1,156,612		865,116		-		291,496
Steel	54,896	******	59,074	*****			
Copper	136,410	*****	151,569	*****	15,159		
Brass	6,712	*****	9,250		_	*****	2,538
Lead	36,596		51,903		15,307	*****	Decide .
Tin (unwrought)	21,902		18,379	******			
Tin-plates	96,353	*****	114,659		18,306		-

SHEFFIELD, SEPT. 6.—There is no great change in the mining market since our last, but where there is an alteration it is for the better, with the exception of Eyam shares, which are flatter, and sellers at 25, principally owing to the delay of dividends, in consequence of the company smelling their own lead, and so requiring longer time before the cash is realised. Crafmants are in demand at 1½, they having cut a lode which promises to be very rich for copper ore. The prices stand—Brightside, 59 to 62; Crafmant, 1½, to 1½; Eyam, 24 to 25; Peak United, 8 to 8½; Prince of Wales, 6½ to 7½; Great Sheba, 1½ to 2; West Phenix, 10s. to 20s.; Wheal Mary, 10s. to 20s.; Wheal Mary, 10s. to 20s.; the last three mines only nominal. Railway stocks are decidedly lower, in consequence of the unfavourable report at several of the principal railway meetings, and also the increased tightness in the money market,—E. SMITH AND SON.

LEEDS, SEFT. 6.—The business for the two last weeks has been confined to transactions in the Craven Moor Mine, which have been done at 17s., 17s. 6d., 17s. 3d., 17s. 3d., 18s., 18s., 3d., 17s. 6d., and 17s. 3d. Railway market dull.—G. T. FLETCHER AND 6

THE BANK OF ENGLAND DIVIDEND .- The total amount of the "rest as furnished by the Bank return for the week ending Sept. 1, is given at 3,628,723, which will suffice to pay 4 per cent. dividend on Bank Stock for the past half-year, and leave 3,046,603l. to be carried forward.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR TOWNS.—Reforring to a letter, which appears among our "Notices to Correspondents," Mr. George Hughes, the Chairman of the Deal and Walmer Gas Company, writes—"Mr. Harrison, accretary of the Electric Light Company, says that the reason why the electric light was not adopted for lighting the town of Deal was, that several of the commissioners were shareholders in the Deal Gas Works. The real fact is, that not a single shareholder of the gas company is in the commission for lighting that mode of lighting—the electric light—ever submitted to the commissioners for their sanction. The electric light was exhibited for a few nights, and for street purposes was found to be a failure. It is true that a telegraphic message was inserted in the Times, and I believe copied in other papers, annonancing the "complete success" of the experiment, and the eclipse of the old gas lights. But no proposal for lighting the town by the electric light was ever seriously made to the Commissioners of Pavement."

Particulars of Corpers One, Corpers Recutus, Bar Corpers, and Silver Ore, imported at Liverpool during the month of August, 1855.

Date.	Ships.	Where from.	Copp.	Copp.	Bar copper.	Silver ore.
	and the second	ACT IN COLUMN TO	Tons.	Tons.		
Aug. 1	Hyperion	Monte Video	35		******	******
. 1	Grenfella	Caldera	420		******	*****
,, 8	Faders Minde	Orkeldalon		75	*****	
,, 7	Emily Pierce	Charlestown	55			******
	Goleonda	Caldera	140	195	1159 bars.	*****
	Jose Ignasio	Seville	*****	*****	1200 ingots.	*****
	Juverna	Coquimbo	*****	*****	848 bars.	*****
	Monterey	Savannah	120	*****		******
,, 16	Otter v	Havre	******	******	907 ingots.	*****
	Mary and Adeline.		36	*****	400100	*****
	Owen Glendower	Caldera	606	******	*****	******
,, 22	Milton	Montreal	356	*****		*****
	North Wales	Valparaiso	******	*****	146 bars.	*****
,, 22	Ernestine	Seville	400100	*****	1054 pigs.	201014
	Calpo	Leghorn	38	******	479769	*****
	Grotto	Savannah	160	******	******	*****
,, 29	Wm. Barber :	Marseilles		1	30 barrels.	*****

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS OF LAXEY LEAD ORE.			
Douglas, Isle of Man, September 1.			
Newton, Keates, and Co. (purchasers)£22	16	6	
Walker, Parker, and Co 22	2	6	
John P. Eyton 21	12	6	
John Bibby, Sons, and Co 21	12	0	
Locke, Blackett, and Co 20	10	0	
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co 20	7	6	
T. Somers	4	6	
W. J. Cookson and Co 20	0	0	
J. T. Treffry 19	6	0	

£16 3 0
... 16 1 0
... 15 18 6
... 15 17 0
... 15 13 0
... 14 10 0
... 14 10 0
... 14 5 0

14 10 0 14 5 0 12 12 6 | Biddings for 40 tons of Nether Hearth Lead Ore, sold on the 31st August. Locke, Blackett, and Co. (purchasers) | £13 11 3 W. J. Cookson and Co. | 13 7 6 Washington Chemical Company | 13 7 6 London Lead Company | 12 18 9

Swanpo Sold on the 3d September. J. Bibby, Sons, & Co. J. Bibby, Sons, & Co. East Logylas

BLACK TIN.

Mines.					lb.		rice				Amo			Parchasers
	vgas Unit.		5				_				6152	5	9N	lew Blowing
ditto			-			******		10	0	******	75		6-	ditto
ditto	********	0	1	-	26		-	0	0	******	. 8		11-	ditto
ditto	**********		7	3	19	*****	-	0	0		237		4	ditto
	********	0	-				57	0	0		6	19	1-	ditto
ditto	*********			1	19	*****	-		-				-	dicco
											st Au			kus
	ım		10			*****			0	000	£ 35			Jaubuz.
ditto	********	1	7	0	1		80	0	0		108	0	8-	ditto
ditto	*********		12	0	16	*****			0	*****	117	6	5-	ditto
ditto	**********		14	3	4	******			0		45	8	5-	ditto
ditto			3					0				17		lew Blowing
ditto	**********	- 2	3	2		*****			0			15	6-	ditto
ditto	*********	0	2	0		*****		0	0		7	12	9-	ditto
ditto	*********	0	6	1	11		63	10	0		20	3	1-	ditto
		So	dd .	on	the	18th	Aug	ust	and	1 lst :	Septen	abe	r.	
Wh. Kitty	(St. Agn.)	3	11	-0	8		£67	0	0		£238	1	9-	400.00
ditto		0	8		3	*****	46				19	0	8-	-
ditto	***********	4	0	3	25	*****	68		0		275	- 6	2-	SMICK.
ditto	**********	0	7	0	18	******	47	0	0.	******	16	16	6-	ones.
					Skr	dd on	the	271	h A	ugus	1.			
Wheal G	uskus	6	0	0							£121	10	0-	Sec.
a ment o										ugus		-		
Great Po	gooth	9	13			na on		201	11 /	ugus		_	-	-
Great Fo	Boota	39	FO	•								_		
										tembe				dellanear.
	heal Vor					*****					£1161			dellanear.
ditto	*********	- 6	10										10	
ditto	*********		2	0	14				0				0	ditto
	ll Consols,		13						0		186		9-	1 45
ditto	********	. 0		3	11		48		0			16		CONT.
	(Th	is t	nin	e h	as t	leo so	old a	1 800	one	1 pare	el of	ura	num.	1
										temb				
Boscean .		10	5	1	2		£73	15	0	*****				Daubuz.
ditto .		6	2					15			450			Bolitho.
	************		16	1		******		0	0		189	0	6-	ditto

Mines. Tons. Produce. Price	e.	Mines. Tons. Produce. Price.
Cobre 68 21% £24 8	0	Santiago 52 243 2
ditto 66 21% 24 7	6	ditto 33 17 3 19 12
ditto 65 2136 24 7	6	
ditto 67 14½ 14 15	6	ditto 10 74% 83 3
	6	
	0	the to the terminal of the ter
ditto 75 14% 15 4		
	0	
ditto 60 223 25 16		
ditto 59 21 3	0	
ditto 51 21% 25 1	6	ditto 41 267 31 6
Santiago 100 10 10 16	6	
ditto 90 10 10 11	6	ditto 12 11% 12 11
ditto 70 2034 23 4	6	
TOTA	LF	PRODUCE.
Cohre 636 £13734 0	6	Kapunda 89 £2785 14
Santiago 395 7772 11	0	Holyford 16 832 6
Peninsular 101 812 10	0	and the comment of their con c

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES	Tons.		Amo	uni	t.
Freeman and Co	92	**********	£2130	13	0
Grenfell and Sons	230			6	0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	170	**********			(
Vivian and Sons	121		1972	6	(
Williams, Foster, and Co	299	**********	5934	16	
Mines Royal Company	70	************	1625	15	0
English and Australian Copper Company	70 52			10	(
Mason and Elkington		**********		1	-
F. Bankart		**********	2642	18	•
Total	1267	£	25,937	1	6

Copper ores for sale Sept. 18.—Cobre 64, 103, 89, 88, 65, 106, 105, 108, 107, Rockmahon 119, 113—Copiapo 63, 58, 27.—Berehaven 118.—Chili 32, 31, 30-8 lag 33, 16, 9, 7.—Peninsular 49, 5.—Barilla Slag 37, 4.—Preamimma 27.=174

	AVERAGE roduce.		rice.			Stan	dar	d
m-tut-t	le 11 16	****	rice.					
BritishForeign	18 7-16	20	11	0	*************	123	16	
Sale	1834	£20	9	6		£123	6	-
Totals—British, 46	: Foreign, 12	21=	1267	to	ns (21-cw	ts.)		

COPPER ORES. Sampled August 22, and sold at Bawden's Hotel, Pool, September 6.

Mines.	Ton	1. Y	rice		Mines.	Tons			rice	
	107			0	Wheal Seton					0
ditto	81			6	ditto	25	******	11	11	6
ditto	77	5	12	6	Pendarves	103		5	10	0
ditto	73	11	9	6	ditto				0	0
ditto	69	7	4	0	ditto	23		13	14	0
	57		10	6	North Wheal Crofts	74	*****	8	19	6
ditto	51		9	0	ditto			G	9	0
ditto	29	29	10	0	ditto	56		8	13	0
ditto	27		18	0	ditto				18	0
South Wheal	Frances 72	6	16	0	South Toigus				4	-6
ditto .	61	12	10	0	ditto		*****		9	0
ditto .	55	8		0	ditto				9	6
ditto	52	17	8	0	ditto				11	6
ditto	50	1	6	6	ditto				0	0
ditto	49	8	16	6	Tywarnhaile				7	0
ditto	45	12	3	6	ditto	27	*****	5	0	0
ditto	17	7	15	6	ditto				3	0
North Roske	nr 95	6	3	6	Mayne's Ore				13	0
ditto	65	(18	6	Naucekuke				5	-0
ditto	56	12	0	6	Pentire Glazo				19	0
ditto	54	5	3	6	Goldsworthy's Ore.				14	ti
ditto	52	8	18	0	West Stray Park				2	•
	28		1	6	South Roskear	15		- 5	1	0
ditto	14	1	6	0	Pendarves & St. Au	byn 12		12	3	-6

· ditto	14 .	1	6	0	Pendarves & St. Au	byn 12	12	3	6
100		TO	TA	6 1	PRODUCE.				
Wheal Basset 571		£5593	4	0	Mayne's Ore	23	£36	16	0
South Wh. Frances 401	******	4062	17	6	Nancekuke	20	80		0
North Roskear 364		2532	14	0	Pentire Glaze	20	79		0
Wheal Seton 304		9.570			Goldsworthy's Ore West Stray Park	20		10	0
Pendaryes 1 302	****	1912	9	0	West Stray Park	18			0
North Wh. Crofty. 243		1714	2	0	South Roskear	15		15	0
South Tolgus 192		1771	17	6	Pendar. & St. Aub.	12	146	2	0
Tywarnhaile 67			12	0					

... £143 16 0 | Average Produce ...

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 1451. 0s .- Produce 6% . COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.		Amor	ant		
Mines Royal Company	. 105	*********	£ 648	14	3	
Vivian and Sons	. 309	********	2452	- 3	7	
Freeman and Co	215	********		11	6	
Grenfell and Sons	. 336	*********		9	6	
Crown Copper Company	. 41		262			
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	. 161	**********	1940			
Williams, Foster, and Co	. 327	**********	3457			
English and Australian Company	. 234	***********	1637			
Mason and Elkington	. 351	***********	2076	19	0	

£18,185 15 6 Total 2270

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 795—West Wheal Basset 671—Carn Brea 569—Par Consols 421—North Basset 414—Alfred Consols 294—Rosewarne United Mines 273—Halamanning 232—Genet Wheal Alfred 186—Ciljah and Wentworth 180—South Crenver 159—Levant 153—Boling Well 323—West Alfred Consols 120—Botallack 82—Cook's Kitchen 82—Trenow Consols 80—Treloweth 79—Weat Fowey Consols 69—Wheal Agar 33—Wheal Trenwith 23—Wheal Friendship 23—Wheal Trebaravah 20—South Binner Downs 18—Wheal Darlington 13—Wheal Honder 13—Pedn-andrea. United Mines 9—Spearne Moor 6—Truthall 6—Sidney Godolphin 4—5159 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Evyal Hotel, Trans.—Mines and Part.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels,—Devon Great Consols 2283.—Phenix Mines 706.—West Caradon 352.—Hingston Down 256.—Wheal Arthur 217.—Wheat Friendship 168.—Bedford United 165.—Sortridge Consols 127.—South Bedford 105.—Wheal Franco 93.—Collacombe 80.—Wheal Calon 64.—Wheal Creber 40.—Hawkmoor 40.—Balkwill's Ore 8.—Wheal Fanny 1.—Total, 4705 tons. TOWN CATE IN SEPTEMBER

				FIRST	SALI	5 1	NOL	CLE	AL I	3 Er Eben						
	Year.	Tons.	Prod.	Amot	int.		Stan	dard		Ore e	opp	er.	Cal	ke ec	pper	
	1846	3873	7¥	£20,750	6 0		£104	0 (. £68	15	0	£03	0-	£ 96	0
	1847	3594	814	21,155	3 6		104	12 4			94	£			101	
	1848		7%	17,916	18 0		91	2 1	9	. 55	5	0	79			
Co.	1849		7%		12 6		103	3	0.	68		0				
J-014	1850	3988	1%	20,542	19 6		104	13	0 .	68				10		
	1851		7%		5 0		102	2	0 .		19		84			
	1852	3295	616	10 744			194	2	0 .	92	- 6	0				
D _o	1853		636	15,438	7 6			-3	0 .	. 89	15	0	107	10		
	1854		5%		5 ()		16			5	0	126	0		

Botices to Currespondents.

- Much inconvenience having artsen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference
- Sales of Ores.—We are preparing our usual Statistical Returns of the Sales of Copper, Tin, and Lead Ores, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, and shall feel greatly obliged for all particulars that may be forwarded. Pursers and others are reminded, that by accurate returns being forwarded to us on the termination of the quarter, the produce of their mines being properly reported will be insured, and the occasional complaints of inaccuracy avoided.
- COAL IN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—SIR: Hearing that Mr. Beattie, of the South-Western Railway, has patented an invention, to facilitate the use of coal instead of coke in locomotive engines, allow me to state that a locomotive, constructed on Dimpfel's principle, burning anthracite coal, has been for some time past running with great success on the Reading Railway. Another of the same class of engines is also working on the Providence and Worcester Railway, using Cumberland coal.—An Anenican Engineer: Sept. 5.
- RICAN ENGINEER: Sept. 5.

 ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Sig: 1 was much interested in your notices of the electric light at Deal, which, it was stated, had been so successful as to induce the Commissioners to negociate with the company for lighting the town on that new principle. On enquiry, however, I find that you were misinformed; or, at least, that the information as to its success was somewhat premature. I understand that, on consideration, the electric light has been deemed inapplicable for the many streets of a town; that the apparatus has been since removed; and that a contract has been entered into to light the town with gas for a new term of ten years.—E. G.: Sandanich, Sept. 4.
- entered into to light the town with gas for a new term of ten years.—E. G.: Sandwich, Sept. 4.

 A simil: r note to the above having appeared in the Daily Nees, Mr. W. H. Harrison, secretary to the Electric Light, Power, and Colour Company, has addressed the following reply:—'Sin: With reference to the remarks of your correspondent, I beg to say that the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioners of Deal was not based on any defect in the light, which was perfectly successful, as stated by your belegraphic correspondent, but was owing to the fact that many of the commissioners are shareholders in the gas company, and secondingly, with their friends, negatived the adoption of it by a majority. I may also add in candour, that while the electric light is beyond all question adapted for lighting, uplarge spaces, wide streets, equares, &c., and more especially for coast lighting, it is probable that gas will still continue in use for illuminating narrow lanes. You may judge for yourself by a visit to the Lyceum Theatre, in front of which Prof. Anderson has contracted to make use of the electric light as one of the marvels of the day, aithough not coming within his magical category."

 Mr. Ennon, and HS PHIEND, Mr. CLEMENTS.—Sin: It seems strange that Mr. Ennor could not, when on his late tour, find a person to inform him who James Clements is. I will just tell him that he is a miner from St. Austell, and now lives at Liskcard, who was the recident agent at Appledore Mine, in St. Ive, and who is now engaged at Looe Quay, looking after the copper ore from West Caradon Mine. But it appears that he is somewhat opposed to Mr. Ennor's theory, and the manner he has been writing about Sharp Tor; therefore, probably, he did not wish to find him out.—ODE woo has Worked writy James Clements. Propers which have sold ores, I observed the content of the properties which have sold ores, I
- POLICIAN AND LANCARROW.—SIR: Among the list of mines which have sold ores, I observe this mine included. May I ask, through your Journal, whether any information can be given respecting this concern, and the amount of its seles? It is long since I have received any, although I hold shares therein.—A Surscannea: Sopt. 4.
- since I have received any, although I hold shares therein.—A Suscentible 1869. 4.

 MINING MANAGEMENT.—Size: I trust other mines will be induced, by your observations in last week's Journal, to give shareholders who cannot attend meetings fair notice of intended alterations, reforms, operations, and expenses; and thereby afford them an opportunity of objecting, by letter or proxy, if money is to be voted, shares forfeited, salaries increased, unintelligible accounts presented, a new captain appointed, &c. Now, many a self-sufficient large shareholder has everything his own way, both in committee and at the general meetings; shareholders either do not attend, or, if there, are taken by surprise, and agree to they know not what.—ABREST: Sept. 1.

 MINING TOWN OF THE SERVICE OF TH
- ABBENT: Sept. 1.

 WHEAL CHALIOTTE.—Sin: I should feel obliged if some of your readers would give any information as to the position of this mine; or why the usual bi-monthly meeting has not been held?—J. S.: Sept. 3.

 BOIALLACK MINE.—Sin: In your Journal of July 14, Mr. B. Lambert published a list of dividends paid by mines, in which Botaliack was put down as having pold only 71, in the six months ending June 30; whereas, it should have been 211.—Feb. 71, April 71., and June 71. Surely, Mr. Lambert could not have intended to depreciate the value of the property, by making it appear the mine only paid 5 per cent. on the value of the shares?—CONSTANT READER: Sept. 6.
- 71. In the six months ending June 30; whereas, it should have beep 211.—Feb. 17., April 77., and June 77. Surely, Mr. Loabert could not have intended to depreciate the value of the property, by making it appear the inine only paid 5 per cent. on the value of the shares?—Corstant Readers: Sept. 6.

 BRUCTUR GOLD MINISO COMPANY.—"A Shareholder" (Derby),—The number of shares issued are 47,905. A call of 64. per share was made for the purpose of continuing the explorations, and to pay the expenses of re-modelling the company under the Limited Limitity Act, by which the shares must be increased to 107. cach, acducing the number to 4799, with 3s, paid. It will be necessary to raise a captula to work the mines, as the amount already raised has been expended in examining the property, and other preliminary expenses.

 Wheat Zion.—Referring to the "Notice" which appeared in last week's Journal, we have been requested to state that, at meeting of shareholders on July 10, 1854, it was proposed, on the motion of Mr. Stubbs, seconded by Mr. Bell, "That Mr. Peter Watson having for a long time acted as a nomber of the committee, the thanks of the shareholders be given to him for the very ready assistance he has on all occasions given to prometing the company's interest; and, on his removing to a real-dence in Cornwall, too-distant to enable him to continue on the committee, this meeting described by a state of the company of the continue of the share a rises from the prospects of the mine not being so promising at present.

 Mid-Wales Railway.—Sin: The remarks respecting this new project, in last week's Journal, I fance were written under-some misconception. The scheme now promoted by Mr. Howels, of Welsh Pool, and Mr. B. Fiercy, is not the Rea Valley project, but entirely antagonistic to the redirements of that district—in fact, it is nothing more or less than a revival of the scheme brought forward in 1852 by the London and North-Western Company, which failed for want of districtal merit, and this present scheme bears the same

- them to 144.—WM. Verriam: Liquidioes, Sept. 6.

 JENNINS's Patent Reverberatory Furnaces.—Sir: It probably is not known to Mr. Junkins that the very description of farnaces he professes to have patented have been at work at the Greenside Lead Smelting. Mills for the last five years and upwards. Mr. Addison, of Fenrith, Cumberland, was the gentleman who first erected them there, and has worked them successfully for the above period. The use of these furnaces is, consequently, at the choice of the public.—C. Donsworm: Hoydon Bridge Iron. Works, Sept. 2.
- Bridge Iron-Works, Sept. 2.

 Practical Miniso.—Siz: In your Journal of Saturday, my calculation of the power requisite to lift 300 gallons from a depth of 100 fms. is quite mis-stated. It should have been—300 \times 10·2 \times 600 = $\frac{1838000^{-0}}{33000}$ = 55·6 horses; and not as stated—thus: $300 \times 10^{\circ}2 \times 600 = \frac{18360,000}{330,000}$ = 55·6 horses. You will perceive that there is a material difference in the two statements.—C. Dodsworm: Haydon Bridge Iron-Works, Sept. 2.
- Works, Sept. 2.

 The Mariguita Miniso Company.—Sir: Despite your reporter's assertion, I reassert distinctly that the Chairman of the company passed me in the ve tibule of the London Tavern not two minutes after I had left the room, previous to which I had seen him vaciate the chair, and the meeting break up; and notwithstanding your reporter's experience in attending public meetings, I further say that, without the election of another Chairman, he whole thing was tilegal and irregular, when recorded in the official minute-book as a vote of thanks unanimously possed by the meeting in question.—C. Richanson: Field House, Whithy, Sept. 3.

 [By the publication of the foregoing, we hope Mr. Richardson will be satisfied we are not actuated by the feelings he imagines, and now allow the matter to rest. Indeed, as we are informed, had the vote of thanks been progosed at any period of the meeting, it would have been sarried, with one dissentient—Mr. Richardson.]

 Fr. Jones Der. Rev Minisor Campany.—The next roofs on the produce for May was
- Sr. John Del Rey Mining Company.—The nett profit on the produce for May wa 2773/, 5s.
- 2773/. 5s.

 Valk or Towy Mins.—We have ascertained that the 240 shares sold by auction by Mr. Thomas on Aug. 23 last were put up in one lot, and fetched 18s. 3d. per share. Although divided into several lots in the catalogue, Mr. Thomas, at the time of the sale, announced that they must be disposed of in the way we have stated.

 4"T. C." (Belgravia).—Operations at the risine have been suspended since the commencement of July; the accounts of the people were in a very unsatisfactory state, several of them having large arrears due. The property is unquestionably a good one, but has crucily suffered by mismanagement and the nefarious conduct of those who called themselves "the promoters," but who have really been the destroyers, of the property. The solicitor of the land proprieter should sure for the dues which are still remaining unpaid. No one will advance any capital while the present individuals are connected with the mine; the shares are valueless, as no one who knows the character of these individuals will risk their money, knowing that chicanery and all manner of schemes are likely to be practised.

- MARKAGEMENT.—Siz: Residing at a distance, and unable to attend mining meetings, I, nevertheless, watch their proceedings, and am-glad when they are brought erritically under the notice of the public, or of parties interacted, through the columns of your valuable Joarnal. From all observed, I am more and more convinced that divers of these concerns, now profiless, would yield a fair return, if managed, with economy and uprightness; and I am ever anxious that socretaries and pursors should present their accounts in such a form as might give the sharcholders a distinct view of the company's affairs. This, however, is not always the case: on the contrary, there is often a palpable mystification, or a lumping togother of merchants' bills, office expenses, and other items, in a way that cannot be satisfactorily, understood, and yet cannot be readily, on their asmouncement, called in question. Now, I ask, why are not abstract accounts sent round with the notice of meetings, as is done in railway concerns, that the partners may come prepared to seek explanation, and state their deliberate opinion of the management?—Honney: Fairland, Sppt. 5.

- For PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We cannot accretian when it is likely the long-promised meeting will take place.

 M. R." (Preston).—Mr. David Musher's patent grate, designated by the patenter the "Palmerston Purmos," was described and ininstrated in the Supplement to the Mining Journal of Sept. 9, 1854.

 NATIONAL BRAZILLAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—We differ from our correspondent; and, on the contrary, have reason to believe that, upon the return of Mr. Oxenfurd, Mr. Sheppard, who has exerted himself so much for the interest of the undertaking, will co-operate with that gentleman, and take active measures for actiling the affairs; a stronger proof, indeed, could not be adduced than the fact of the shares, which for many months were only 1%, being now firm at 3 to 3%.

 Siz: Can any of your correspondents inform me whether Mr. R. P. Davis, a director of the Mutual Life Assurance Society, and Chairman of the Assurancia Gold Mining Company, is the same gentleman of that name connected with the unfortunate Blacanavon Iron and Coal Company;—Deltar: Sept. 7.

 Blackmayou Ilon And Coal Company.—Deltar: Sept. 7.

 Blackmayou Ilon And Coal Company.—Siz: At the request of "An Exposer of
- Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company?—Delta: Sept. 7.

 Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company?—Delta: X the request of "An Exposer of Abuses." you copied some admirable remarks of Mr. Ernn Hopkins in your last Journal. I have just had brought to my notice an article on "Railway Morals, and Railway Policy," which appeared in the October number of the Estindary Review. What is good as regards the rail, must be equally good for from; and the shareholders of this company ought to be as grateful to the writer of that article, for his courageous honesty, perspicuity, and suggestive reasoning, as any other joint-stock company, whatever may be the nature of its commercial enterprised. That you may judge for yourself how far my own impressions are correct, I will place before you a few quotations from this remarkable, well-timed production, and which my brother-shareholders especially would do well attentively to peruse.—O. P. Q.: Monmouthshire, Sept. 6.

 "T. G." (Bath).—We believe our correspondent is in error respecting the price of
- O. P. Q.: Monmonthshire, Sept. 6.
 T. G." (Bath).—We believe our correspondent is in error respecting the price of shares—indeed, we are informed that they can be purchased at even less than the
- sum named.

 outur Robert and Sortaidor United.—Sir: Having noticed, in lastweek's Joura prospectus of this new company, I should like to be informed if one of the lodes which they have out is not the Yeneton iron courses, which is prefty known in this neighbourhood; and if the other, which they report to be gou prian, rich copper ore, &c., is not just like one of the Roborough Down tim to Also, whether Devon Great Cohools cross-course, which is represented as past this way, is not out of a line altogether?—P. H. Barratt: Twoistock, Sept. 5.

In course of preparation, a NEW NUMBER of

The Mining Manual, Almanack and Guide.

To be continued annually, price 2s. 6d.

- The contents will comprise claborate Statistical Returns of Mines and Metals; com parative values of Shares; lists of Dividends and Calls; all the Home and Foreign Mining Companies, their directors, committees, and officials. Names and situation of the Collieries and Iron-works in England, Wales, Scotland, and Iroland: together with a valuable selection of Miscellaneous Information, of use to the Capitalist Miner, and Adventurer. -- Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where all comm tions are requested to be addressed.
- The MINING JOURNAL has been duly registered at the Post Office, and the Stamped Edition (6d.) can, therefore, be posted and re-posted, as heretofore, for the period of 15 days, care always being taken that the stamp is to be plainly seen. The Unstamped Edition (5d.) can be forwarded by post on affixing a postage stamp.
- For the accommodation of our City correspondents, communications or reports may be left at Messrs. Hancock and Shari's, No. 20, Tokenhouse-yard, where there is a box to receive them; but in all instances it will be preferred that they be sent direct to the office,

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Bagette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855. THE NEW LIMITED LIABILITY ACT.

Parties who take an interest in the promotion and formation of joint stock companies with limited liability, ought to bear in mind that the recent legislative measure legalising that principle, embraces, and in effect embodies, the former Act for Incorporation and Registration of Companies There is no alteration whatever as to the preliminary steps necessary to

be taken to obtain complete registration, as the requirements of the pre existing law still continue; the main and, indeed, only distinction, in that respect being, that, under the former Act, the certificate of registration was general, while it is now special with limited liability. In all future companies seeking to avail themselves of the privilege, there must be, as there have hitherto been, a board of directors, a deed of settlement, and the recent Act is, perhaps, more strict in requiring auditors than the Registration Act had been. Companies must, therefore, be formed under the new law in precisely the same way as they had hitherto been under the Registration Act, registration being essential, and the only distinction being in the terms of that registration; the words with LIMITED LIMITED being inserted in the certificate to be henceforth granted, when all the necessary requirements of both Acts combined have been complied with. The recent Act also enables certain classes of companies to be with. The recent Act also enables certain classes of companies to be registered with limited liability, which could not proviously avail themosf the Registration Act; but the machinery of registration, save as to the restriction of the responsibility, continues in every respect the same as

Such of our readers as have carefully studied the very elaborate articles which had recently appeared in the columns of this Journal, cannot failfully to understand the operation of the existing law of registration with limited liability, in all its several bearings. As, however, very peculiar interest is attached to the subject throughout every portion of the kingdom, we propose in our next number to give simple and well-defined instructions, with practical directions, as to the formation and constitution of companies seeking to avail themselves of the principle, in which we shall lay down, briefly and clearly, the rules to be adopted, and the course to be pursued, in order to obtain a certificate of complete registration, with

In the observations on the application of the Law of Limited Liability to the formation of railway companies on a small scale, which appeared in our last Journal, we alluded to the vast legal and parliamentary expenses which have been borne by British railway companies, as a reproach to the Legislature and jurisprudence of the country. A parliamentary paper moved for by Mr. Hadrikle, the Member for Sheffield, towards the close of the session, has been published since our remarks appeared, and we confess we were not prepared for the disclosures it contains as to the amount of preliminary expenditure with which railway enterprise had been encumbered, and which cannot be estimated at much less than 20 millions sterling. This enormous sum, composed of amounts in every instance oppressive, and in some actually prohibitory, although it has flowed into various channels enriching lawyers and engineers, his been in effect.

attention to ameliorating the law in this respect; and the improvement introduced by the recent measure of limiting liability in joint-stock caterprises will, we trust, prove but the prelude of future progress.

The return, also, extracted from an important parliamentary paper, which we gave in our last Number, of the registered mining companies which had not compiled with the requirements of the law as to the appointment of auditors, proves that the enactment of the previously existing statute in that respect has been in effect but a dead letter. We confuse we attach much importance to the necessity of regular audits, which the new law imposes upon companies availing of the wivileges, which has we attach much importance to the necessity of regular audits, which the new law imposes upon companies availing of the privileges which it confors. There are no companies at the present day whose prosperity is so conspicuous as the joint-stock banks; and, perhaps, not only their position, but the confidence which the rubble repose in them, may, in a great measure, be attributed to the system which they adept, of publishing periodical statements of their affairs, generally under the hands of their auditors.

ing periodical statements of their affairs, generally under the hands of their auditors.

Fow of the customers of a private bank are acquainted with the capital, resources, or constitution of the establishment to which they confide their money; it is far from surprising, therefore, that importance should be attached to the published balance-sheets of our joint-stock banking associations, and it may, perhaps, be politic to render those periodical statements of their affairs compulsory, as well as uniform, in private as well as in public banking establishments. The regular publication of half-yearly balance-sheets by companies established with limited liability, showing the capital, expenditure, profits, and other incidental accounts, according

issuema to the published balance sheets of our joint-stock banking associations, and it may, perhaps, be politic to render those periodical statements of their affairs compulsory, as well as uniform, in private as well as in public banking establishments. The regular publication of half yearly balance-sheets by companies' established with limited liability, showing the capital, expenditure, profits, and other incidental accounts, according to official forms to be settled by the Board of Trade, would send materially to silence objections to the present measure, to office accurate you to silence objections to the present measure, to office accurate you had a wait themselves of the very beneficial law recently passed for the protection of their shirsholders, the prudence as well as policy of obeying the direction in the Limited Liability Act as to frequent, accurate, and responsible sudits. Our desire is to encourage every legitimate enterprise; we think we best effect that object by urging prudence and caution in the formation, as well as in the managements of every company to be henceforth formed. Balance-sheets may, it is true, be fraudulently prepared, auditors may decrive or be deceived, but at all events prudence and publication will be the best preventatives, deception will be soon detected, and few.persons conscious of the consequences will continue long to participate in officaces which may prove highly, criminal and penal. Prospectuses of various new companies continue from day to day to appear, and amongst those which seem to be attracting attention in the General Cooperage Company, "limited," with a capital of 60,000/, in S000 shares, of 10/2 cache, with power to increase for 100,000. It is proposed to work HAMILTON's patents for the manufacture of casks of every description, the staves being aswed and fashioned by very perfect machinery. The timber being out mathomatically, the stavilies and may be fashioned to every shape, and for cvery purpose, ready for the immediate use of coopera, and also for sh

Why no nor Ramways Pay? is a question very readily put, but not so easily replied to. Why railways should not pay is a proposition which supplies certain subject matter for those to consider whose interest is more immediately involved therein. How can they be made to pay? may be summed up and replied to in two small words, most expressive in their signification, as they are plain in their direction, viz.—Sound Management. Recent half-yearly meetings certainly have exposed much that is unsound in general management—in one instance alone, a deficiency of no less than 43381 in the value of stores remains unexplained, and has been referred to the investigation of a general committee. Audiciency of no less than 4338! in the value of stores remains anexplained, and has been referred to the investigation of a general committee. Auditors we find at issue with the directors—engineers have been called in to investigate the actual position of the affairs of a company, and report to the directors thereon, when it certainly should be their duty at all times to be acquainted, and theroughly, too, with the affairs of the company which they represent. If certain directors are neglectful of their duties, let them make way for these who will properly attend to them. A sound direction is the first element of sound management.

The return, moved for by Mr. Hadvikely, the Member for Sheffield, of the legal, engineering, and parliamentary expenses of 160 railways in the United Kingdom, show the layish expenditure of no less a sum that 14,086,110!. There are 45 railway companies which have made no return. The oulay of the 160 companies who have furnished the returns, for legal and parliamentary expenses, average 88,000. each, and, taking the 45 decrease.

for logal and parliamentary expenses, average 88,000% each, and, taking the 45 other companies to average but 30,000% each, or 1,350,000%, the total amount would appear to be 15,436,110% for law, engineering, and parliamentary expenses of 205 railway companies, the chief portion of which must have been expended during the last 10 years. It is further we confess we were not prepared for the disclosures it contains as to the amount of preliminary expenditure with which railway enterprise had been encumbered, and which cannot be estimated at much less than 20 millions sterling. This enormous sum, composed of amounts in every instance oppressive, and in some actually prohibitory, although it has flowed into various channels, enriching lawyers and engineers, has been in effect diverted from its legitimate course, which was merely to facilitate the transit of passengers and the transport of merchandise.

The paper to which we have alluded, containing as it does much conclusive evidence of wasteful profusion, still leaves much to surmise, but it, at all events, furnishes irresistible arguments in favour of some general railway code, which, while affirming the principle of limited liability, would confer, under due limitations and control, compulsory powers for the taking of land, the formation of feeders to the trunk lines, and of tramways to the mineral districts. A very erroneous opinion seems generally to prevail, that our system of laws can only be reformed by lawyers; but it is too much to expect, even from the public virtue of both branches of the profession, that they will, of their own accord, surrender the prospects of sharing and participating in the profitable sources of litigation which our parliamentary expenses of 205 railway companies, the center which has 10 years. It is further believed that the legal, engineering, and parliamentary expenses of the must have been expended during the interior stands in which failed in their attempts to obtain parliamentary powers cannot be estimated at less than 5,000,000d.) which humanous courses of all the question, although it makes the vots of railway legislation so far as it has yet been expended as the cost of railway legislation so far as it has been expended as the cost of railway legislation so far as the cost of railway legislation so far ast has 5,000,000d. which, humanous conference and the countries of errous and it of a function to a function to a function for the paid for the paid and new send short movie of right under a walle by gorn

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**Re-deposit of money withdrawn." The 35th clause new stands thus—" "Where any friendly society shall withdraw money invested by them the dividends of all companies, and impart to some a very satisfactor, when at present it hangs as a slead weight upon them. If where any friendly society shall withdraw money invested by them with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, such society shall not be calling in the means sufficient by the last. The railway interest is charged with the made of the satisfactor of works the directors had to make up the deficiency spant by scharged against construction; and, if in proceeding to actual states of works the directors had to make up the deficiency spant by satisfaction of works the directors had to make up the deficiency spant by satisfactions of works the directors had to make up the deficiency spant by said shall be the same stated that the same and the same stated that the same and the same stated that the same stated that the same stated that the same and the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the satisfact, or any other similar company, withdraw any portion of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the case of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the same stated with the Commissioners for the Redu

SEPT. S. PRINCE

success is secure unless energy fails; but watchfulness is esis it is expedient in every department; and discontented shareinthe the they ask why railways do not pay, must be reminded, that
inthe the they ask why railways do not pay, must be reminded, that
is the they is with themsolves, and they should be prepared to prove that
is the provent desired the property of the provent deissue, comparatively, year by year the railway revenue is advancing,
which and experience may be gathered from the past; and we may
include that the time is not far distant when railways will be sought
the source they were, for certain investment,—althought is only through
these and the exercise of sound discretion, combined with efficient
interest, railways can only be made permanently remunerative.

**Edull resume the consideration of the subject: since we are prepared

We still resume the consideration of the subject: since we are prepared the why railways do not pay; why they should pay; and how they he made to pay.

Is increased and daily increasing prosperity of Ireland continues to the attention of capitalists; and those who have followed the suggests which have from time to time appeared in this Journal may well signals themselves on having obtained secure and remunerative intents in the purchase of land in that country. Large estates still prochemelves in the Incumbered Estates' Court, and if the advantages informer purchasers have derived are inducements to others to follow the festiment there cannot be found more legitimest or premisions. sents in the purchase of land in that country. Large estates still prethemselves in the Incumbered Estates' Court, and if the advantages
if mer purchasers have derived are inducements to others to follow
if footsteps, there cannot be found more legitimate or promising
sent speculation. We have often felt surprised that many companies
must been formed for the purpose of availing themselves of the advanseriah that Court has afforded, as well by the purchase of property
is subsequent improvement and disposal in such allotments as when
eld would be suitable either for occupation or investment. One Assosia, the Irish Land Company, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1852,
it is lead, and its management of the estates it has acquired furnishes
it is also and a substillation of the estates of a similar nature.
In ompany was established for the express purpose, and was omsell by the Crown to purchase land held in fee simple, and to dispose
the states to be so acquired at any period within 20 years from the
self substillation. The charter was granted for 31 years, and, by its
tims, limited the liability of every shareholder to the amount of
the fermanent improvement of the capital should be reserved as a fund
the permanent improvement of the purchased estates, such improvethe consist in draining, constructing, or repairing farm roads, buildthe consist in draining, constructing, or repairing farm roads, buildthe and outhouses, and rendering the land available for its proper
time, by the purchase of land in quantities varying from 30 acres uptime existed many persons able and desirous of becoming small protime of the objects thus in contemplation, it appears by the last audited actime, by the purchase of land in quantities varying from 30 acress uptime existed many persons able and permanent character; and, although
the objects thus in contemplation, it appears by the last audited actime that the summan of the purchase of estates, and that 10,8154. 1s. 8d. had been expended in
the such as the terminal

spess a hope that other associations of a similar character may be ad on the same model, to follow so excellent an example.

Impany of a different kind was projected in the summer of 1854, for an extensive scale, the deep sea and banks on the Western and akm Coasts of Ireland, with the view of furnishing regular supplies of the discount of the kingdom. The adoption and employment of a steamer, to add as a carrier in collecting the fish from the several detached vessels a fashing stations, formed a principal feature in the prospectus, and potents naturally conceived that they would thereby secure the air delivery of fish, in good condition, for carriage to its destinations, spession of limited liability at this period began to occupy the serious sim of the Legislature, who, by a resolution in its favour, had affirmed adopted its principle; it was, therefore, deemed advisable to delay the air of the company until that measure should be passed into law as considered that in the interim the managing director of the company until that measure should be passed into law. The considered that in the interim the managing director of the company until that measures are should be passed into law. The considered that in the interim the managing director of the company unit that measures are should be passed into law. The results of his laboure appeared in a pamphlet, entitled "Observations on the Fisheries of West Coast of Ireland," and the report of careful and minute invessance for the last 12 months, condensed in the form of a detailed examo of the subject, furnishes a most satisfactory confirmation of the mot the prometers, and of their confidence of success. We are end to amounce that measures are new in progress of adoption for the well as the project of adoption for the well as the constant of the company under a highly influencial board of directors; we will be a subject to the confidence of success. anounce that measures are now in progress of adoption for all out the company under a highly influencial board of directors; it will form one of the many trading associations which will owe its ace to the wise and politic reform of the law for which the last session briament promises to be long distinguished.

be General. Annuity Endowment Association held a special general lag, on Tuesday, for the purpose of altering a rule to enable the trustime time to time, with the consent of the board of directors, to into the manner of the association, in conformity with the 32d section of the and 19th Victoria, cap. 63, or in such other securities, not prosely such section, as the board of directors, being the committee of association, as the board of directors, being the committee of association and the section of the securities of the manner, and the present time an accumulated funded capital of nearly 300,000?, the proceedings at the meeting gave proof of a system of bungling salion that would scarcely be credited. The association, at their own also made the services of an eminent parliamentary agent, who made in obtaining the insertion of the 46th clause, securing to them surlinges of the Act; but, after the bill had passed the Committee of the services of the service of the services of the service of the services of an eminent parliamentary agent, who had no obtaining the insertion of the 46th clause, securing to them services of the services

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A third edition of the essay on the Connexion of Geology with Terrestrial Magnetism, by Evan Hopkins, C.E., F.G.S.,* with a new introduction and appendix, 31 plates, and numerous wood-cuts, is a publication of such interest as to demand from us a special notice. The attentive readers of interest as to demand from us a special notice. The attentive readers of this Journal cannot fail to peruse with pleasure and instruction the very admirable communications which from time to time appear in our columns, and for which the scientific as well as the practical mining community are indebted to the enquiring mind and varied information of the author of the treatise before us. On its first appearance it was reviewed in our columns, and deservedly noticed in terms of high approbation, as presenting the relations of geology and magnetism to the philosophic investigator in a new and original form, proposing and sustaining a theory that all the terrestrial phenomena hitherto attributed to central heat may be traced. ing the remains of geology and magnetism to the philosophic investigator in a new and original form, proposing and sustaining a theory that all the terrestrial phenomena hitherto attributed to central heat may be traced to, and accounted for by, electro-magnetic currents. To the same causes may be referred the mysterious variation of the needle, and all the varied and remarkable geological combinations which the crust of our earth presents. With scientific acquirements of no ordinary character, Mr. Horstyn combines an intimate acquaintance with over branch and depart. sents. With scientific acquirements of no ordinary character, Mr. Horkiss combines an intimate acquaintance with every branch and department of mining operations; and to these he superadds in the pages before us personal observations in several of the most remote and distant portions of the globe. His theory accounts for the remarkable characteristics and appearances of the crystalline series, and the general structure of the primary and sedimentary rocks; while the striking currents and tidal movements of the ocean form important and instructive elements in his illustrations. His researches take a wide range, and in elucidating the connection between the sciences of geology and magnetism, Mr. Horkins unfolds to the most scientific, as well as to the humblest student, the physical operations of Nature, both past and present. The cessay embraces the general polarity of matter, the structure of rocks, their transitions and dislocations, and the laws regulating the distribution and concentration of all metalliferous formations. The different views which he enforces are explained by graphic illustrations of peculiar elegance, and, contration of all metalliterous formations. The different views which he enforces are explained by graphic illustrations of peculiar elegance, and, combined with its many other eminontly attractive qualities, the treatise is presented to public notice in a shape which entitles it to be considered a perfect specimen of typographical excellence.

The Cubert United Silver-Lead Mines, we are informed on good authority, are now assuming a very favourable position, arising from the improvements which have recently occurred, and still hold good, by which provements which have recently occurred, and still fold good, by which the returns of silver-lead ore have of late considerably increased, 31 tons having been sold on July 30, and 50 tons more will be sampled on or about the 10th inst.; these returns, coupled with the suspension of the underground operations at Trebiskin, will be the means of saving the proprietary not less than 150% per month, according to the managing agent's estimate, and will further enable the company to prosecute with vigour the operations at Trebellan, where the improvements and prospects are so encouraging, and the estimated cost of which, it is believed, will not exceed 2700 per month; the present returns against such cost will leave a good 270. per month; the present returns against such cost will leave a considerable profit. It is not generally known that there has been expended on this property by the present proprietary about 30,000*l.*—viz., 38s. 6d. per share has been paid in calls, and silver-lead ore raised and sold amounting to nearly 12,000*l*. The machinery on the mine consists of a new 70-in. cylinder engine, with three boilers, in admirable working condition; and an advantageous contract for supplying the mine with coal for 12 months has been made, to be delivered on the mine at 16s. 6d. per ton.

Pontoinade Silver-Lead Mining and Smelting Company.—The works of this company are considered the most complete in Europe, and confer the greatest advantage to the neighbouring villages. The whole of the machinery and smelting works, which are erected in the most substantial manner, are conducted by eminent men from Cornwall, who state that disagreement is rarely known to take place amongst the members of the large establishment engaged. It must have been gratifying to Mr. Taylor to be informed by Capt. Rickard that although the price paid for labour was very low, many of the French workpeople had deposited large amounts from their earnings, through the regularity of attendance to their duties, and economical, although comfortable, manner of living. The whole mining and smelting operations are conducted on the spot, the produce being sent to market in the shape only of silver and lead; and there appears little doubt that eventually it will prove a most successful adventure. The elegant compliment recently paid to Mr. John Taylor, whose sons are the directing engineers of the works, and under whose superintendence they have been matured, as recorded in last week's Journal, must have proved a very pleasing and satisfactory acknowledgement.

NAUTICAL LOCOMOTIVE-TRAVELLING TO AMERICA IN NINETY HOURS NAUTICAL LOCOMOTIVE—TRAVELLING TO AMERICA IN NINETY HOURS.—A singular law suit was recently tried in Paris, respecting a French invention, for which application has been made for an American patent M. Mondot de Lagorge, invented some years ago a species of vessel, called by him a "nautical locomotive," which he pretended could go from Havre to New York in 90 hours, and, though merely skimming on the waves, could brave the most violent winds, without rolling or pitching. He took out patents for his invention in France and England, and determined to take out one for the United States also. Accordingly in May, 1844, he went before Mr. Lorenzo Draper, who was then the American Consul at Paris, executed the ordinary formalities, and deposited the necessary plans for obtaining one. Mr. Draper offered to cause his brother, who was in business in the United States, to do what was necessary to procure the patent; obtaining one. Mr. Draper offered to cause his brother, who was in business in the United States, to do what was necessary to procure the patent; and M. de Lagorge gave him the sum of 1630 f., which it was calculated would be required for the expenses. Ten years passed away, and M. de Lagorge never got his patent. Thinking that this was owing to the negligence of Mr. Draper, he, in January last, brought an action against him before the Civil Tribunal of Havre, to obtain restoration of the 1630 f., and damages for his neglect. Mr. Draper represented that all he had done in the matter was in his consular capacity, and that, therefore, he was not subject to the jurisdiction of a French court. But the Tribunal decided that the objection was not valid, and ordered the case to be gone into on its merits. On the 2d March, the affair came on, but Mr. Draper did not appear. The Tribunal, after hearing M. de Lagorge's statement, condemned Mr. Draper by default to restore the 1630 f., and said that he was liable to pay damages, but before fixing the amount, it required the plaintiff to give an ea-Draper by default to restore the 1630 f., and said that he was liable to pay damages, but before fixing the amount, it required the plaintiff to give an estimate of them. Mr. Draper having taken no steps to have this judgment set aside, it, after a certain delay, became definitive. M. de Lagorge, in virtue of it, applied to the Tribunal to assess the damages. His calculation was, he said, that his "nautical locomotive" would have produced a profit of 1,080,000 f. for each of the fourteen years, during which the patent, if obtained, would have lasted. But as no "nautical locomotive" had actually been constructed, and as, therefore, his invention had not been brought to the test of experience, he was willing to set the damages at the moderate sum of 200,000 f., which was less than one-fifth of one single year's estimated profits, and less than one-seventh of the whole fourteen years' profits. Mr. Draper resisted the demand, on the ground that having acted gratuitously for M. de Lagorge, he could not be held responsible for any damages which that person might have sustained, and that it was even hard on him to have to repay the sum which had been advanced; that, besides, M. de Lagorge had not proved that he had sustained any damage, as

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his invention had never been anything more than a mero project; and, finally, his invention had never been anything more than a mere project; and, finally, that it was by that gentleman's neglect to do what was required that he (Mr. Draper) had not taken out his patent. The Tribunal, after examining all the circumstances, decided that Mr. Draper had been guilty of some slight neglect in the business, but that as he had acted gratuitously, and as, besides, it did not appear that the plaintiff could have sustained anything like the enermous loss he represented, no other person having appropriated his invention, he should only pay 200 f. damages and the costs.

LIMITED LIABILITY, AND PARLIAMENTARY OBLIGATION.

Much misconception has arisen in relation to the Act for Limiting Liability, which under no circumstances can be considered otherwise than a public Act. Its operation, in the first instance, has been supposed calculated to be taken such advantage of as even totally to supersede the necessity of any application to Parliament in respect of certain private measures,-for instance, a railway. Whenever private interest seeks to interfere exclusively with public privilege the aid of the Legislature has invariably been sought. Private intention is one thing, the public good is another. It is, therefore, neither reasonable nor just to suppose, by passing the Limit a Liability Act, that Parliament would ever contemplate, still less so stultify itself as to allow, this recent enactment, however long desired or sought after, to conflict or come into collision with that system and practice which ages have established, and which, under so many varying circumstances, have represelly and uniformly been pursued. Such an Private intention is one thing, the public good ing circumstances, have generally and uniformly been pursued. Such an idea at once pre-supposes from Parliament, as it were, an utter abandonment of its own distinctive jurisdiction, or a total suspension either of all control, or of its own existing rights and privileges.

nitroi, or of us own existing rights and privileges.
All joint-stock companies are in their nature very closely allied to or-nary partnerships; nor can any right to participate in profits be pre-umed to exist without liability to contribute towards possible losses. The

sumed to exist without liability to contribute towards possible losses. The promotion of any joint-stock company, be it a railway or canal company, a gas or a water company, a dock or a harbour company, or the like, resolve themselves at once into private enterprise.

An iron company, a smelting company, or any other company, is equally a private enterprise. So also is a banking company, or an insurance company, and so identically they will each continue to exist, with this difference—wiz., that in the latter instances a charter is frequently resorted to, to obviate the necessity of an application to Parliament, while in the former instances, as almost a preliminary proceeding, an Act must first be obtained, and more especially whenever sufficient powers are sought for or required to enable or authorise a compulsory purchase, occupation, or obtained, and more especially whenever sumeient powers are sought for or required to enable or authorise a compulsory purchase, occupation, or holding of lands—for the demanding and enforcement of dues, charges, or tolls—for the alteration, crossing, disusion, or other interference with roads, streams, or rivers—for the right of incorporation under one common seal—or for the privilege of suing or being sued; in short, wherever sufficient powers are required, either to enforce or give legal effect to any fleient powers are required, either to enforce of give legal effect to any undertaking whatever, or duly to carry the project into execution, not-withstanding the Limited Liability Act, the sanction of Parliament must be obtained. Consent, certainly, can accomplish anything—nay, everything—although it would be Utopian in opposition to conflicting interest, which the advancement of any measure will always provoke, to imagine that enterprise, on whatever basis, and however sound, would acquiesce in being left at the mercy of any principle which is undefined in its application, and quite as vague in its signification, as liability was when unlimited. Mining adventure, in one respect, comes under the same category as the preceding—at any rate, so far as enterprise is concerned. Nevertheless, mining enjoys the exclusive protection of the Cost-book Principle. Mining is liable to no such contingencies as compliance with form or standing orders. It incurs no risk of opposition, nor the expenses of an application to Parliament, under the effects of which many speculations have long been encumbered. As matters of private enterprise, such lations have long been encumbered. As matters of private enterprise, state generis, in respect of limited liability, all undertakings now are alike identified, but neither to such an extent as to preclude the necessity of an aptified, but neither to such an extent as to preclude the necessity of an application to Parliament whenever those powers before referred to are necessary to be sought for, or required. The costs and charges consequent upon the promotion or opposition of a bill in Parliament may be great; acvertheless, the Act, once obtained, has its privileges. We may, it will be said by some, buy gold too dear, yet there is that security under an Act of Parliament which, until the passing of the Limited Liability Act, could never have been obtained without it. Had the present limitation of liability existed, there never had been occasion that the genius of Sir WALTER SCOTT should have been, by anticipation, as it were, mortgaged in order to redeem those obligations which he personally had never entered upon, or to liquidate those engagements which he never had incurred. There had been even less necessity for the Winding-up Act, and less occasion for the consequences it has entailed on so many. Having, however, special reference to the exclusive powers which Parliament has conferred, limited liability never can be construed to signify one idea more in the

cial reference to the exclusive powers which Parliament has conferred, limited liability never can be construed to signify one idea more in the practical application of the term, as conveyed within their own abstract meaning, better understood by some, perhaps, when their position is altered and rendered as liability limited.

There is, however, another important principle conceded by Parliament which, under certain circumstances, will tend to do away with parliamentary expenses, and which it is only right should be further investigated. The Act recently passed to regulate the management of the metropolis, while it creates for its own purposes district boards and boards of works, it conveys powers not only to hold, but also to purchase, or make compensation for, lands and other hereditaments which may, under a compulsory clause, be required. Chause 151 of this Act sets forth, in reference to the Lands' Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845, that the expression therein, "the promoters of the undertaking," wherever used, shall mean the "Metropolitan Board," or "District Board," as the case may be. As "promoters," therefore, the Metropolitan Board of Works (clause 144) is relieved from incurring either the risk or cost of obtaining an Act of Parliament in future, excepting wherever the expense of the work contemplated while sevent the Metropolitan barred that they have the Metropolitan barred that he contemplated while sevent the Metropolitan barred that he contemplated while the Metropolitan barred the metropol

relieved from incurring either the risk or cost of obtaining an Act of Paliament in future, excepting wherever the expense of the work contemplated shall exceed 100,000. It is also provided that before the Metropolitan Board commences any works, the estimated expense shall even exceed 50,000.; then the plan and estimate shall first be submitted to, and approved of, by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings. Lands, however, are not to be taken compulsorily, except by the Metropolitan Board, and then only with the consent, in writing, of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

To the extent, therefore, of 50,000., as "promoters," the Board of Works may proceed with their undertaking, without either first obtaining an Act of Parliament, or making application to the Secretary of State, and even without the approval of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings. To this extent the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board is sole and separate. The Board of Works, however, before applying for the consent of the Secretary of State for taking land, &c., under any circumstances must publish notices, at least once in four consecutive weeks, in one of the daily newspapers of their intention; also notices to owners and occupiers must be given, and plans deposited—in short, the Board must proceed after a similar manner as to notices and deposit at present followed by railway and other similar undertakings.

For public purposes, as the Act states, the Metropolitan Board is con-

Board must proceed after a similar manner as to notices and deposit at present followed by railway and other similar undertakings.

For public purposes, as the Act states, the Metropolitan Board is constituted as the "promoter" of all undertakings contemplated by the enactment. The costs and charges of Parliamentary application, to the extent of the expenditure of 100,000%, is dispensed with, subject to certain regulations, and also to the approval of the Secretary of State and Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, on obtaining which other proceedings are authorised. The same powers which incorporate sither the district or the metropolitan boards, incorporate railway and all other boards. The law of the scal is the vital principle of all corporations, whether elective or otherwise appointed; while the actual "promoter," under the Registration Act, stands in no other relative position, as to the advancement of any legitimate undertaking, than the Metropolitan Board of Works, who, for the purposes of the Act, are the only recognised promotors.

tropolitan Board of Works, who, for the purposes of the Act, are the only recognised promoters.

The admission of directions, so comprehensive in their purpose, and so summary and comparatively inexpensive in their mode of proceeding, in respect of public works, will naturally direct public attention to those wast private undertakings which have emanated from, and have been originated solely by, individual enterprise. If the parliamentary privilege of incorporation be essential to the constitution of the Motropolitan Board of Works, it is equally so to a board of directors; and whether corporate powers are delegated by Royal Charter or conferred by Act of Parliament, the fact is sufficient; the means are equally immaterial in relation to the end to be maintained, since the powers conferred are equally efficient. If the said and object be the same, why should the course pursued be differ-

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ent—or rather, why should the costs and charges consequent upon obtaining an Act of Parliament be inflicted upon one body corporate which now will be spared to another? In the latter instance it is the public purse which is to be spared, while the funds of the former are to be uselessly and unnecessarily lavished. Should not private property be equally regarded? How many branches of now incorporated railway companies are there the cost of which has been estimated under the limited 100,000%, or even the lower scale of 50,000% (and many have been constructed below those respective amounts), which, under like powers and jurisdiction as the means.

and lower scale of 50,000£. (and many have been constructed below those respective amounts), which, under like powers and jurisdiction as the metropolitan Board of Works, associated with limited liability, might not have been accomplished without the large waste of money which has been expended in Parliament, if such branches had been promoted after the manner proposed by the public Act, when frequently a tithe of these sums referred to respectively has been frittered away, and uselessly expended in the mere obtaining a separate, independent, and comparatively useless power, while the originating companies were in full possession and enjoyment of them?

power, while the originating companies were in full possession and enjoyment of them?

How many undertakings are there which would come within the prescribed limits before stated—harbours, docks, canals, and various other appliances and means of commerce? Unprofitable branches have even been prometed and constructed from time to time, under the mostadverse circumstances, more especially as necessitated by the competition of trunk lines. Cost, in this respect, has frequently crippled the resources of the parent stom, while the branches have been, as it were, the canker worm at the root of the trunk, and have never been oven moderately remunerative, or, perhaps, scarcely paid a moderate interest upon the actual cost of the Act under which they have been constructed. Proceedings like these have hitherto been the order of the day; but for how long are they to be further tolerated? Nevertheless, if the principle herein stated be expedient for the Government and public service, it is equally expedient for the advancement of private interest, and for the encouragement of legitimate enterprise. We venture to hope that the concession of Parliament now granted, under judiciously regulated circumstances, in aid and furtherance of its own enactments, by waiving the necessity of applicafurtherance of its own enactments, by waiving the necessity of applica-tion for Acts and powers from bodies already incorporated, to enable the construction of works, the cost of which shall not exceed 100,000L, will construction of works, the cost of which shall not exceed 100,000t. will not be lost sight of in the advancement to maturity of those many important works which private enterprise has designed, but which are now, as it were, slumbering, or awaiting the realisation of sufficient means to encounter the cost and risk of an Act of Parliament, whether opposed or not. Were oppositions always to be encountered on public grounds alone, they might not much be feared: it is the compact and completely organised opposition of private interest that is most to be dreaded; for every one acquainted with parliamentary practice is well aware, notwithstanding its costliness, that opposition for terms is the opposition which is most frequently encountered. Limited liability, of itself, will materially tend to facilitate private enterprise; but, associated with a knowledge that a certain amount of rolief would be granted, or, rather, the indemnity of corporate bodies (and all parliamentary or chartered companies are corporations) from so large an item of cost as enlarged powers involve would be spared, how much more might be accomplished? The precedent is now admitted: henceforward the cost of works, hereafter to be executed, not exceeding 100,000%, under the Corporation of the Metropolitan Board of Works, may be performed without the necessity of an Act of Parliament; and below this amount the powers of this corporation are unlimited.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.

SEPT. 6 .- The foilowing is the position of the Iron Trade. There are abundant orders on the books for the foreign and home market, and the leading houses will not accept fresh orders, unless subject to such price as may be decided upon at the preliminary meeting, which will take place on the 27th inst. It is expected that 20s, per ton advance will be then declared, but until then no declaration will be made, in order to prevent any collision with the miners. When the advance is declared the masters declared, but until the no declaration will be made, in order to prevent any collision with the miners. When the advance is declared the masters intend giving the men an increase of wages, and by thus anticipating their wants maintain, as far as possible, the good understanding which has, on the whole, existed for a considerable time past between the proprietors and the men. The dream of 2l. advance is still said to be indulged in by some of the masters; but knowing as I do that the houses in the trade who can and will command the approaching meeting are opposed to a greater rise than 20s. per ton, I have no hesitation in saying that will be the declared advance. That, however, is the present determination of the rulers of the trade, and I do not know any circumstances likely to arise to alter it. They cannot expect to have more orders from abroad than at present, and certainly the condition of the manufacturers is not likely to so far improve as to justify an advance of 2l., if their interest is to be at all consulted. Amongst the causes operating so decidedly in our favour is the large demand for fron for France, which is now being supplied from Wales. The large quantity now being sent over relieves the pressure here, and removes that competition which has tended more or less to keep down our prices. It is a new market, and the general impression is that it will be extensive and continuous for the purposes of the war. For America the demand is brisk; and Australia is also reported to have latterly contributed some large order sheets. The prospects of the trade are, therefore, cheering, and afford hope of increased prosperity for masters and men during the winter quarter, unless some untoward event shall occur, which we have no reason to anticipate.

As you are aware, a deputation from the trade waited upon Lord Palmerston a few weeks ago, relative to the effect of the blockade, and it induce his lordship to relax the prohibition. An answer has been received here, I believe, by Mr. Phillip Williams, chairman o

rade, so far as can be allowed compatible with the interests of the country, with reference to the war.

In the Coal Trade the demand is very great, and judging from the numerous Government and other contracts for coal which are now daily being advertised for, it is evident that it will be no easy matter to keep up the required supply with the limited number of good hands which can be obtained. The men in the neighbourhood of Dudley are at variance with the masters, although the latter have done all that appears reasonable for them to do under the circumstances. On Saturday evening last a meeting of coalmasters was convened at Dudley, by Mr. Smith, agent to Lord Ward, for the purpose of considering the demand of the men, Mr. William Orme Foster in the chair. The subject having been fully considered, it was resolved to give the men an advance of 6d. per day to the colliers, and 3d. per day to the stone getters, being half the amount required. To this proposal, however, the men have demurred, and they are determined not to forego their demand, knowing, no doubt, that the present demand will render them irresistible. There can be little doubt the masters will have to give way, as an extensive strike would at the present time be decidedly injurious to the trade generally. The ground of complaint by the men is, that they are not paid the same rate of wages which the thick coal colliers at West Bromwich receive, and to which they consider them-selves entitled. The hands in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury are also dissatisfied, and a partial strike has taken place, attonded with some coal collers at west Bromwich receive, and to which they consider themselves entitled. The hands in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury are also dissatisfied, and a partial strike has taken place, attended with some disorder, at the works of Messrs. Lloyd. Owing to the almost total absence in many parts of the midland districts of Irish reapers and other isbourers, hands cannot be had in sufficient numbers, and the men are beginning to feel they can almost dictate their own terms. If, however, they foolishly push their demands beyond propriety, a reaction will set in against them, a firm and decided resistance will be made at all risks, and, as usual, we know who will have the worst of it.

a firm and decided resistance will be made at all risks, and, as detail, we know who will have the worst of it.

In the General Metal Market there is a marked improvement. Copper has not advanced, but we are every day threatened with a rise, to the great annoyance of both dealers and manufacturers. It is admitted by all enannovance of both dealers and manufacturers. It is admitted by all engaged in the trade, that present prices are higher than many manufacturers can afford to give, and the dealers do not desire an advance. It is sought only by a few, and for their immediate benefit. Best copper is reported scarce in the warehouses here. The demand for Tin is now very considerable, and likely to advance. Orders from Government, to an extent almost incredible, have recently been received here for vessels made of tin and zine for the Crimea. Many tons weight of various articles are now in course of preparation for the army and navy, and the effect has been visible upon the market. Tin-plates, heretofore so exceedingly low in price, are looking up, and with still further prospect of advance, as they are becoming scarce.

With reference to the General Manufacturing Trade of this town there.

is little to report. Many branches are exceedingly dult, and others which have been depressed are now reviving. Amongst the latter may be not ticed the Chandelier and Candlestick-making Trades, which employ a ticed the Chandelier and Cavallestick-making Trades, which employ a numerous body of artisans of various sorts, including casters, chasers, modellers, &c. The hands at the great works of Messra. Winfield are better employed than they were a few weeks ago, and the hands belonging to Messra. Messenger are also being actively employed.

In the Stained Glass Trade there is great activity; and Messra. Hardman and Co. are carrying out some beautiful designs from the puncil of Mr. Pugin, son of the late celebrated architect.

Mr. Samuel Swingler, of Aston, near Birmingham, has during the past week specified his patent (through Mr. George Shaw) for improvements in the manufacture of certain kinds of spoons, forks, and ladles. This invention relates to such spoons, forks, and ladles as are made of iron, and are coated with tin, or other easily fusible metal, or alloy. The inventor prepares the blanks for making spoons, forks, and ladles, in the following manner:—He takes a flat bar of iron, and subjects it to the process called "cross rolling;" that is, he passes the bar of iron between rolls, the being introduced at their ends, and in a line parallel with the axes of the rolls. The pressure to which the bar is subjected spreads out one end of it into such a form, that the handle of a spoon, fork, or ladle, may be made therefrom; and he then passes the other end of the bar of iron between the rolls, in the way described, by which means it is expanded or spread out into a form suitable for the bowl of a spoon or ladle, or the prongs of a fork, to be made therefrom. That end of the bar of iron from which the bowl of a spoon or ladle, or the prongs of a fork, is to made, is expanded or spead out much more than the end from which the handle is sto be made. After the "cross rolling," the inventor subjects the blank to "longitudinal rolling;" that is, the blank is passed between the rolls in a direction crossing their axes. By this rolling the transition from the thick to the thin parts in the blank is made more gradual than it is left by the "cross rolling," and a smooth surface is given to the middle of the blank is subjected to the "cross rolling." During the rolling processes, the blank is subjected to the process called "pickling;" that is, it is immersed in dilute subhuric or hydrochloric axed, or such other acid as will remove the scale from the surface of the blank. By combining the processes of "cross rolling, longitudinal rolling, and pickling," a smoother surface is produced on the blank han can be obtained by the usual method of manufactured by the ordinary process. Between the rollings the blan week specified his patent (through Mr. George Shaw) for improve in the manufacture of certain kinds of spoons, forks, and ladles. This in-

"Ironmaster," in the Worcester Journal of this day (Sept. 8) says—"I have scarcely anything to notice respecting the district generally. So far as demand is concerned, it is good, and 20s, per ton is being obtained by most of those who do not wait until the preliminary meeting of the trade, when prices will (at least for some time) be fixed. The North Statfordshire sellers who have produce—i. e., ore or pig-iron—to sell are most extravagant in their quotations, but I must tell them to wait a little longer before they obtain such rates as they suppose are easily attainable in this district. I have, as you well know, said a deal about advances, and I now repeat that 20s, will be a far safer, and, in the end, more advisable rise than 40s, per ton. There are a many of the first-class men who think the latter figure would not be too much, but I differ from them; there must be a falling off in the demand during the winter months, and when there is the lesst alackness underselling rapidly sets in; the more especially is it so when high rates are in the ascendant.

"There has been a deal of uneasiness throughout the district in consequence of the restriction upon exporting iron to the North of Europe. I acknowledge it to be an insult to the understanding of the trade at large to insist in prohibiting some of the sizes which cannot now be sent out at all. What has sheet-iron to do with the war? In fact, where is the need of any prohibition? I give you the returns. It appears prepositions to cripple our trade at all, when the figures are well considered.

"If it were Russia alone which was simed at, noone wouldsay a word, but why prevent us sending our iron to those who really require it for themselves? Belgium is open to Russia, and anything she requires she can buy from that country. All the pig-iron, bar-iron, rod-iron, castmetal, iron-wire, anchors, hoops, nails, old iron for re-manufacture, and unwrought steel, amounted in 1851 to 8121 tons, in 1852 to 8033 tons, and in 1853 to 940 tons (last year, of course nothing "Ironmaster," in the Worcester Journal of this day (Sept. 8) says have scarcely anything to notice respecting the district generally. So far

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

SEPT. 6 .- Our Stock Exchange business was of a limited character this reek. Generally speaking, prices were lower for stocks and railway shares, while banking, mining, and other shares, with a few exception nigher. Railway shares suffered a great re-action within the last fortnight, owing, no doubt, to the bad reports presented at the late meetings in England. Both Great Southern and Western, and Midland Great Western shares quote 10s. lower to-day than I last advised; and there has been a fall of 2l. nearly in Belfast Junction shares. Comparing this week's prices with those previously quoted, National Banks have had another run up this week, and have been done at an advance of 1l., while Royal Banks having fallen 5s. City of Dublin Steam shares fell 1l. during the week, while Ship-Building shares advanced 2l. The Mining Market is now altogether neglected, and bargains in mining shares are "few and far between," if I except the Mining Company shares, although the names of as many as 25 mining companies are inserted in our list. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 90½; New Three per Cents., 90½; National Bank, 32; Royal Bank, 20½; City of Dublin Steam, 63; Dublin and Liverpool Ship-Building, 48; National Assurance, 27½; Patriotic Assurance, 8½; Mining Company of Ireland, 13½; Cork and Passage Railway, 9½; Belfast Junction, 40, ex div.; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 17½, ex div.; Killarney Junction, 6½; Ax div.; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 17½, ex div.; Killarney Junction, 6½; Midland Great Western, 49, ex div.; Waterford and Limerick, 20½; the previous price of these shares was 22l.

The meeting of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company was held a few days since at Waterford. As the accounts showed a large revenue increase, they were so far satisfactory, but as the method of keeping them was anything but explicit or satisfactory, the directors have engaged the services of some London accountants, with the view of adopting a better system in future. The meeting did not pass over without some in England. Both Great Southern and Western, and Midland Great

venue increase, they were so far satisfactory, but as the method of keeping them was anything but explicit or satisfactory, the directors have engaged the services of some London accountants, with the view of adopting a better system in future. The meeting did not pass over without some severe comments from Mr. Levy, of Dublin, on the directors, and the general management of the undertaking. He also proposed two resolutions, rather novel in their nature, though certainly calculated, as much as anything could be, to remedy the errors which he seemed to think existed—the one was, that no remuneration should be given to the directors till a dividend from profits of 3 per cent. would be declared, and that then the directors' services would be taken into consideration. The other was, that the secretary's salary should be 260L per annum, till a dividend of 3 per cent. should be declared, as before. Both the resolutions were negatived by a large majority, and instead of the secretary's salary being lowered, it was raised to 500L per annum. Mr. Levy, it may be remembered, took an active part, in conjunction with some other shareholders, in endeavouring to transfer the management of the Mizen Head Mining. Company to Dublin, and to establish other useful reforms in that company. The statement of accounts to be submitted to the meeting of the Midland Great Western Railway Company has been issued for the last faw days. The total receipts on the last half-year mere 67,266L 6s. 3d., as nett profit on the half-year's working. This amount, together with 4766L 3s. 9d. carried over from the last half-year, makes a total of 33,644.7 fs. 2d. available for the dividend, which is at the rate of 5 per cent., and absorbs the sum of 24,797L 7s. 8d., leaving 8847L 9s. 6d. to be carried forward to the next half-year.

The capital account has been largely added to this half-year, in conse-

ddingly low in price, are looking up, and with still further prospect of vance, as they are becoming scarce.

With reference to the General Manufacturing Trade of this town, there

The Patriotic Assurance Company held their meeting to-day, and a dividend of 4½ per cent, was declared.

The General Mining Company for Ireland have this week shipped about 25 tons of copper ore, and about the same amount of allver-less.

The General Mining Company for Ireland have this week shipped about 25 tons of copper one, and about the same amount of silver-less.

A large ship, with an auxiliary screw-propeller, now hes in Corkharbour, built on a new and curious principle, on which, I hear, she is the first constructed. She is wholly of wrought-iron, being framed and put together in the same manner as the Britannia Tubular Bridge, without knees or timber work of any kind in her hull. A plank deck is laid over the iron one, and on this are a couple of large deck houses. Instead at stowing ballast, in the usual way, she is provided with water-tight compartments in her hull, into which water can be pumped, for ballast, to any extent required. Her heavy tackle is worked by steam machinery, super-seding the necessity for a large amount of manual labour. Owing to be absence of timbers, beams, &c., she has storage for 900 tons of cargo though measuring little over 400 tons—no inconsiderabe advantage in self. The name of the vessel is the Labsan, and she is bound for Singapore, being intended for trade in the Chinese seas. Externally, her appearance is very singular, from the convexity of her sides; in nautical phrase, she "tumbles home" aloft in a most unusual manner.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House, visited the Royal Dublin Society, with a view to some future arrangements respecting the Dublin School of Design, and it is understood that these arrangements will be of a very satisfactory character. Dr. Playfair next visits Belfast, where his good offices for a similar purpose are very anxiously looked for.

Another effort is now in course of being made to carry on, in a commercial spirit, the extensive fisheries of the west coast of Ireland. It is proposed to do so by means of a company, to be called the London as West of Ireland, Fishery Company, the head quarters of which is fixed to be at Galway.

The Belfast Iron-Works, which, a few years ago, were erected and fitted

West of freiand, fainty, company, are to be at Galway.

The Belfast Iron-Works, which, a few years ago, were erected and fitted up at a cost of 25,000%, were advertised to be sold by auction on Monday. The business of the works was suspended some months ago, it having bestound that in this country the production of iron from the stone was a profitless apeculation. No hidders having come forward at the appointed time, the sale has been consequently postponed.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE NORNT IN CHESTERVIELD. FROM OUR CORRE

SEPT. 6. -The reports from different parts of these counties with resp to the iron trade are highly encouraging, and give abundant promise brisk autumn, and probably an exceedingly good winter trade. There a brisk demand for iron, and prices have a decided upward tendency. W

to the iron trade are highly encouraging, and give abundant promise of brisk autumn, and probably an exceedingly good winter trade. There a brisk domand for iron, and prices have a decided upward tendency. We are experiencing an active demand for abeyl-tion; and the various nill and forges are in full operation. The advices from America and Indian and also from Australia, are of a fareurable character, and both the active form America and Indiand also from Australia, are of a fareurable character, and both the active form and also form and also from Australia and as stocks in low and winter approaching, we may expect a further improvement about Coalmasters speak with confidence of a speedy advance in prices, and the railway coal traffic on several lines interset the great coal fields of Yorkshi and Derbyshire appear to be working in unison with each other in applying the various markets. The South Yorkshire Company have open a large depôt at Birmingham, and another is in preparation at Canda Town, so that in a short time the South Yorkshire coal will be put competition with the Durham, at about 3s, per ton less, whilst the form coal is almost, if not quite, equal to that from Durham.

The Brightside Lead Mining Company Derbyshire) are delivering he last of a sale of ore made to Mr. Royse, of Castleton, amounting to not than 500L, and the dressers are preparing another batch of one for the coming sale. The company recoulty-paid IL per share dividend, and ha another dividend of the anne amount in hand. It is very probable the twice in every three months a similar sum will be paid to the sharholder and which, at a very early period, is likely to be considerably increased of ore, and are menty ready with another lot. The quarterly dividend will be paid next month; and, with regular dividends and an importing many period and the form of the share of the sum of the proper leader, but which has recommended on the back of the lode and course in the day lead while no other mineral; and as all the dividends hide there is

SALT, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

The commercial salt of this country is for all distetical and theraped purposes sufficiently pure; its low price being a guarantee against ast teration. Some years ago, a vulgar and injurious prejudice prevailed in foreign salt, was room of the control of t foreign salt was more powerful, and better for curing, or "striking, it is technically called, fish and meat, than English salt. Dr. Hen however, proved, in a paper before the Royal Society, that not only English salt as powerful, but in some respects superior to the foreigns.

The following Table of the content of the province of the content of the The following Table shows the composition of various varieties:

ONE THOUSAND PARTS BY WEIGHT CONSISTS OF

ONE THOUSAND I	WHIGH	PA 3	BV/ S	O POLICE		-	-	1500
walve was afterwards screwed the theb. The fire was formed was blooded was blooded to e second experiment had refe-	Pure muriate of soda.	Muriste of lime.	Murinte of magnesia.	Total earthy muriates.	Sulphate of lime.	Sulpha of	Potal sulphates	Insolubie reatter.
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Much of the salt sold in this country as "foreign bay salt" is only large grained Cheshire salt. In France, where salt is of greater it than in England, serious accidents have arisen in consequence of the of sophisticated salt.

The following information respecting the salt formation of Irelast important and interesting, as it proceeds from one who is intimately quainted with the manufacture:—Salt rock (writes our correspondents) has been discovered on the Marquis of Downshire's property at hundhas been discovered on the Marquis of Downshire's property at hundhas been discovered on the Marquis of Downshire's property at hundhas been discovered on the Marquis of Downshire's property at hundhas was made in searching for coal by the nobleman just named, about was made in searching for coal by the nobleman just named, about years since, at a depth of about 558 feet from the surface. It is comprised in a series of strata lying contiguous to each other, the aggregate his in a series of strata lying contiguous to each other, the aggregate his considerable of the comprised that the superior of the control of the surface. The quality is said to be superior to the shire rock salt. Hitherto no springs have been discovered. A composite of the purpose of working the minor of Belfast merchants has been formed for the purpose of working the minor springs have been discovered.

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and simufacturing white salt. Already some cargoes of rock salt have a samufacturing white salt. Already some cargoes of rock salt have expected to the Continent, and hopes are satertained that this trade closer important advantages on the shipping interest of this port. The reset to the exportation of white salt, nothing can be done here, as a same compete with the manufacturers of Cheshire, who have costs at a 1s per ton, whereas here they are double that price. Again, the Coston manufacturers use brine, whereas we shall be obliged to adopt the set costly system of excavating salt rock, from which, when haven the saft per to the local consumption, which, however, is about 10,000 tons and the bashire there appears to have been produced about \$50,000 tons. It is still the cost of Belfast produces about \$50,000 tons. The leashire there appears to have been produced about \$50,000 tons. The leashire there appears to have been produced about \$50,000 tons. The leashire there appears to have been produced about \$50,000 tons. The leashire there appears to have been produced about \$50,000 tons. The leashire there appears to have been produced about \$50,000 tons. The leashire there appears to have been produced about \$50,000 tons. The leashire there appears to have been produced about \$50,000 tons. The leashire there appears to have been produced about \$50,000 tons. The sightbourhood of Belfast produces about \$10,000 tons. The sightbourhood of Belfast produces a

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

parties attraction have been proposed to supersede steam as a motive prof. The wonders which mere vapour has accomplished have not appearenced in smoke; Tempus edux rerum is an old maxim for reissee, and, nevertheless, saving in respect of smoke, it may yet be a

gasgafic attraction may been proposed to supersees steam as a mouve pipe. The wonders which mere vapour has accomplished have not beginder ended in smoke; Tempus edax review is an old maxim, for respect and, nevertheless, saving in respect of smoke, it may yet be a rise. Time even was—

"When curious Alchenge, with pussied bow."

Attempted things which Science stages at how."

It is said to possess the long sought-for quality of expanding supers a given volume of matter, thus producing a certain amount of gannial power, without the expenditure of the same heat which would leading in one, without the expenditure of the same heat which would leading in generating the fifte quantity of steam. The bi-sulphured class, taking care to provide against any transfer of heat, and obering and duly registering the power which is developed with the same sent as same botler, is the proposed acquired power. This is what held feathan designates a new motive power.] The engine with which in pullition is essociated is stated to be of a power equal to air horse ing the form of an ordinary stationary cylinder, 21 in. diameter, struke just in it is provided with a common short slife of valve (see in passing the form of an ordinary stationary cylinder, 21 in. diameter, struke just is made to the passing through a worm or colled pipe, ain a wessel of class. It is sometical by an uprit tubular boiler, heated by a spirit lamp, silverpour, whether of water or of the bi-sulphure to fourth on a passing through a worm or colled pipe, ain a wessel or disc present the passing through a worm or colled pipe, ain a wessel or disc present the passing through a worm or colled pipe, ain a wessel or disc present the passing through a worm or colled pipe, ain a wessel or disc present the passing through a worm or colled pipe ain a wessel or disc present passing

ENERATING STEAM BY PRAT. - A series of experiments have been consted, during the past week, at the engineering works of Messrs. Gwynne, sex Wharf, Strand, to ascertain the relative power of peat in comparation of steam. The engine selected a wharf, Strand, to ascertain the relative power of peat in comparia with coke, when used in the generation of steam. The engine selected
whe trial was one of 6-horse power, having a circular furnace 20 inches
inster, with a water-space all round 3; inches wide, which constitutes
to biler-space, filled in and occupied with wrought-iron tubes. The
list, in the first instance, was filled, after the usual manner, to the oriny level. The furnace was then charged with 6 lbs. of wood and
amage, and 44 lbs. of coke. The safety-valve was afterwards screwed
was to a pressure of 30 lbs. upon the square inch. The fire was immeitely lighted, and in 46 minutes steam was blown off. Nothing but
the was used in the first experiment. The second experiment had refetions experiment. The furnace was then charged with 2 lbs. of shavings,
that of wood, and 56 lbs. of peat. The point was filled, as in the
sinus experiment. The safety-valve was then
tweed down to a pressure of 3 lbs. upon the square inch, and steam was
littlewson's estate, in the Island of Lewis. The safety-valve was then
tweed down to a pressure of 3 lbs. upon the square inch, and steam was
leasted in 29 minutes. The valve was afterwards screwed down to a
searted in 29 minutes. The experiment, and in 34 minutes steam
as again blown off. The experiment was considered most satisfactory,
stong one circumstance was especially noticeable—the total absence
and the steam of the first special use where smoke-consuming furnaces
as pare failed in their operation, or where, owing to existing sanitary
bullations, the use of coal is inexpedient and impracticable.

Lance Maxe of Iron.—One of the New British Iron Company's tur-

Lange Make of Iron.—One of the New British Iron Company's fur-ice, at the Rusbon Iron Works, which has been lately enlarged and im-land by their able and energetic furnace manager, My. Thorburn, has, as put in blast (nearly three months), produced on an average upwards.

Ourcestives.—According to Dumas, the following mines yielded an-lally as follows:—Almaden, in Spain, from 2,700,000 to 3,456,000 lbs.; a, 75,600 to 97,200 lbs.; Deux Ponts, 43,200 to 54,000 lbs.; Palstinate, 1,440 to 21,600 lbs.; Huancavelica, 324,000 bls.

THE CHYSTAL PALACE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

[PROM A CORRESPONDENT.] As an original shareholder in the Crystal Palace Company, I should be lad to place the following facts and figures before my fellow-sufferers: glad to place the following facts and figures before my fellow-sufferers:—

I subscribed on the faith of a certain expenditure. I find it more than trebled, and with very large returns my property is placed in peril, from headlong, reckless conduct in the outlay. The company was formed in 1852 for the purchase of the original building, at the price of 95,0007, including cost of its removal. The land, 360 acres, was purchased for 169,6904. The centract for the whole further works was 110,0001; and the entire capital being 500,0001, in 5t, shares, there remained over the above items 126,0001, but surplus land was actually sold to the amount of 92,6001, so that in 1853 the company was completed with 300,0001. Expended in the park and grounds, and the building perfect and finished by the prospectus; and 219,0001 surplus capital for other after expenditure.

Within two years, however, a second 500,0001, has been raised in additional shares; 300,0002, borrowed on debentures; and 150,0001, raised in preference shares. And at 1,460,0001, besides the profit on the land sales, the expended capital now stands with a barely-finished undertaking, in lieu of the original figures, and everything complete.

It is significant that, at this moment, three directors and an auditor resign, while Sir Joseph Paxton also retires.

And now to account, in some degree for the trebled capital: 28,0001, was expended in towers which were pulled down; 30,5401, was paid to Fox and Henderson beyond their centract; 45001, was paid one director, now also retired, for "acryicea in respect of land."

"Superintendence" continually occurs as an item in the accounts, and this as an ingredient of unnamed amount, in such gross sums as 29,0001, 55,0001, and 97,0001. "Geology," the "extinct animals," cost the incredible sum of 13,7291; "ethnology" the North American figures, 42721; zoology, the stuffed animals, 31231, besides "natural history," engineering," "staff," are charged to capital account, though 72,2061 is the audited (?) expenditure out of rev I subscribed on the faith of a certain expenditure. I find it more than

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED. Airey and W. H. Lackshane: Rolatory steam-engines.—H. H. Watson: Coke. Hall: Gunpowder.—J. Gedge: Motive-power.—W. J. Murphy: Motive-power.
Hopkinson: Steam-engine boilers, furnaces, gn.—J. C. Haddan: Rified and reannon.—E. Cooke: Moules for easting metallic furniture.—W. B. Adams: motive engines.—F. May: Instantaneous light.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED. Coulson, Sheffield—Preparation of sulphate of baryta, and in the manufacture of lass when sulphate of baryta is used.

CHINESE "PACKFONG" (similar to our GERMAN SILVER), according to Dr. Fyfe's analysis, is said to consist of—

40 4 parts of sopper
25 4 parts of sine equivalent to (4 ozs. 1 dr. full. 5 ozs. 1 dr. nearly.

7 drs. nearly.

16 ozs. 0 dr.

STEAM ORGAN.—We understand that an American musician has built an argan, in Worcester (U.S.), to be operated with steam, as a substitute for the all blast. The steam is used at a high pressure, and its tones can be heard more than three miles distant.

three miles distant.

THE FIRST TIME KEEPER MADE OUT OF CLAY.—M. Raby writes, from Paris, that this great industrial achievement was deposited at the exhibition on Aug. 27, and that it was inspected by the Queen and Frince Albert with amazement and admiration. The following is an extract from his letter:—'My famous pocket chronometer, made out of that precious aluminium, has been placed in the Panorama, slongaide of the bars of the same metal: it keeps time very correctly. All the works, plates, cogs, and wheels, are made of aluminium; and I really believe it is much better for purposes of this kind than the other metals generally employed. It is much blighter, does not require so much power to conduct the wheels, and, threefore, with a heavy balance, will obtain a better result of regularity. It is very hard and smooth when hastmered, and the frietion will be reduced to almost nothing.'

M. Raby was the first appointed watchmaker to the present emperor.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

ENGLAND Subjoined are the traffic returns of	the vari	ous English lin	ie
or the last week:	1855.	1854.	8
	£62,433	£38,630	Ä1
Lancashire and Yorkshire	23 167	22.490	p
London and South-Western London and Brighton	17,573	15,269	
London and Brighton	18,568	16,545	
Great Western	28,153	24,670	
North-Eastern	37,180	35,701	
South-Eastern Great Northern	25,126	21,414	
Great Northern Chester and Holyhead	22,693 6,754	6,215	o.
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.	9,070		A
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	22,719		
Bristol and Exeter	6,909	6,220	
Bristol and Exeter East Lancashire	7,343	6,131	
London and Black wall	1,723	1,892	
Lancaster and Carlisle	6,859	6,474	
	81,167	30,106	
Oxford and Wolverhampton	3,700	3,423	
Newcastle and Carlisle	3,406	3,556	Į.
Shrewsbury and Chester	2,878	2,266	
South Wales South Devon South Yorkshire and River Dunn	6,417	5,769	
South Verhabin and Piver Down	2,678	1,733	
Toff Vole	1,838	3,468	į.
Taff Vale West Hartlepool Railway and Harbour	3 940	2,507	

Total Privile 1881 I cade vab a sake a sake	355,478	£328,343	
SCOTLAND The returns on Scotch lines are :-	1855.	1854.	
Caledonian	£12.847	£12.180	
Edinburgh and Glasgow	5,890	6,233	
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	3.661	3,404	
Glasgow and South Western	6,640	6,024	
North British	5,675	5,113	
manada d Total	634.713	£32,954	
IRELANDThe Irish returns are :-			
Belfast and Ballymena	1855.	1854.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	1.531	£ 854	
Dublin and Kingstown	1,390		
	1,576	1,381	
Great Southern and Western	6,959	5,684	
Midland Great Western	3,264	2,804	
Ulster	1,355	1,313	
ib zo . Ot Total W seed heather the authority		- Alderson	
Total	£17,004	£14,609	

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Sept. 1 amounted to 443,984/., and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 407,396/., showing an increase of 36,568/. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termin; in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 198,984/., and for the

The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini, in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 198,984., and for the corresponding week of last year to 180,980., showing an increase of 18,004. The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 1964.; on the Great Northern to 27431.; on the Great Western to 34821.; on the London and North-Western to 38034.; on the London, Brighton, and South-coast to 20231.; on the London and South-Western to 23051.; and on the South-Eastern to 37122.—total, 18,1744.: but from this must be deducted 1701., the decrease on the London and Blackwall Railway, leaving the increase as above, 18,0044.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 245,0001, and for the corresponding period of 1854 to 226,4161., showing an increase of 18,5841 in the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 36,5881., as compared with the corresponding week of 1854.

Varieties of Speed.—The velocity of a ship is from 8 to 12 miles an hour; of a recehorse, 29 to 33 miles; of a bird, 50 to 66 miles; of the clouds in a violent hurricane, 80 to 110 miles; of sound, 823 miles; of a cannon ball (as found by experiment), from 600 to 1000 miles; of the carth round the sun, 68,000 miles—more than 100 times quicker than a cannon ball; of Moreury, 104,000 miles; of light, about 8,000,000 miles, passing from the sun to the earth in about eight minutes, or about a million times awifter than a cannon ball; and the exceeding velocity of the thoughts of the human mind is beyond all possible estimate.

NGINEERS, MECHANISTS, ARTISTS, BUILDERS, CHEMISTS, MUSICIANS, and all SCIENTIFIC Professionals and Amateurs, will
find at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC every Novelty, in Peace or War, likely to interest Inventors, Capitalists, or Stadents. Models on the largest scale; LECTURES
by the ablest professors; EXHIBITIONS constantly varied, and most instructive and
amusing, Open 12 hours daily.—Admission to the whole, ONE SHILLING. Liberal
arrangements entered into with conductors of Railway Excursion, heads of Schools,
Factories, und large employers of Skilled Labour; and Special Illustrations given for
Operators and Scholars. Inventors and Manufacturers of Unique Articles of Utility
or Beauty are invited to Judge for themselves of the advantage of having their Designs
and Froducts dispisyed at the POTTECHNIC, the most frequented and highly patronsised Innstitution of the kind in Europe, and one invariably visited by all sacous
and celebrities arriving in London. Particulars on application, personally or by
letter, to J. H. Papera, Eq., Managing Director.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
TO CAPITALISTS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, AND PERSONS FORMING
COLLIERY FOR SALE, containing about 194 acres of unwrought COALS, contiguous to railways communicating with Hereford, Gloucoster, Cheltenham, and

A COLLIERY FOR SALE, containing about 140 acres of unwrought COALS, contiguous to railways communicating with Hereford, Gloucester, Cheltenham, and the Metropolia.

M. R. JOHN COOKE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the King's Head Inn, Gloucester, on Saturday, the 29th day of September instant, at two for three o'clock precisely, subject to conditions of sale, which will be produced, and which may be seen in the interim at the solicitors' offices, in Cheltenham.

All that superier GALE or COAL FIELD, known as the EAST SLADE AND NEWHAM BOTTOM COLLIERY, situate in the township of West Dean, near Ruardean, minutely described in the award of the Forest of Dean Commissioners under the title of The East Slade Colliery."

The extent of the mineral field galed to this colliery is shown on the map of the Forest of Dean, at the Gaveller's Office, Coleford. The part unworked is believed to comprise an area of about 140 acres. The gale extends to the Hill Delf vein, which vein varies in thickness from 5 to 6 feet, and yields about one ton and a half of superior coal in every square yard.

Four pits or shafts are sunk to the coal.

There is some machinery, which will be sold with the colliery.

The former owners, after spending many thousand pounds in pits or shafts, buildings, machinery, &c., discontinued these works, from lack of means to carry them on. The shafts and buildings, however, were judiciously placed, and can be made available to the exhaustion of the coal field.

The well-known increasing demand for Forest coal, with the diminished supply, and the proximity of the East Slade Colliery to the Gloucester and Hereford, and South Wales Railways, render it of great and increasing value. A legitimate opportunity is afforded for the establishment of a company with limited responsibility to purchase and work this colliery.

The trap of the celliery, and the original gale thereof, from the officers of the Crown to a Free Miner in fee; also, register of the transfor from such miner to a purchaser, and from him to the present ve

NEWTON HOUSE ESTATE NEAR WHITBY, YORKSHIRE

NEWTON HOUSE ESTATE NEAR WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.

AUCTION, at the Angel Hotel, Whitby, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1855, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot (subject to such conditions of sale as will be then and there produced), all that important FREHOLD PRO-PERTY, called the NEWTON HOUSE ESTATE, situate in the several townships of Sacaton and Ugglebarnby, in the North Riding of the county of York.

The estate (which contains 394 seres, in a ring fence) consists of a mansion, built of fine freestone, beautifully situated, and surrounded by inxurious plantations, with suitable stables, coach-houses, and other out-offices and conveniences, as well as gardens, orchards, and plasture grounds. Also, two farms, with convenient dwelling-houses and out-buildings—the one called Newton House Farm, containing 50 acres of arable, neadow, and pasture land, and about 134 acres of woods and plantations; and the other called Falling Foss Farm, containing about 60 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land, allewise a woodman's cottage and garden, and 150 acres of woods, and plantations; about 70 acres of the woods and plantations are old natural grown wood, great part of which is marketable, the rest consists of oak and larch plantations, varying from 30 to 10 years' growth.

The estate contains QUARRIES, MINES, and MINERALS of great value, consisting, of freestone quarries in full working, alum mines, jet, cement stone, and ironstone, the latter in great abundance.

The property is distant two miles from the Sleights Station of the North-Eastern Railway, and may be easily connected with that, as well as with the proposed North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, by a branch up through the property will ere long become of great importance. The estate adjoins the Sneaton preserves, and abounds with game, rabbits, and woodcocks. The tithe east candinal property will ere long become of great importance. The estate adjoins the Sneaton preserves, and abounds with game, rabbits, and woodcocks.

A portion of the purchas

eitors, Whitby.—Whitby, Aug. 22, 1855.

ON SALE, HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINES, suitable for EXPORT, the proportions large, for working with steam at a great pressure, working parts, &c. case hardened. THREE SECOND-HAND SLIDE and SCREW-CUTTING LATHES; one 8 in. bed, 18 R. long; one 10 in., 14 f. long; one 12 in., 10 R. long. PAIR of NEW 10 in. BACK GEAR HEADSTOCKS. STRAIGHT EDGES, 6 ft. long. SURFACE PLATES of various sizes.—Apply to Jour Ellis, jun., Brothers, engineers, Backwater-street, Manchester.

IMITED LIABILITY ACT.—CENTRAL LONDON OFFICES.—PROMOTERS OF COMPANIES under this Act, or others REQUISING CENTRAL OFFICES in LONDON, or an experienced RESPONSIBLE AGENT there, to actively attend to their interests, are invited to communicate with MILJOHN SEWELL, Assoc. Inst. C.E. (Author of various Scientific and other Papers), 13, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

13, MOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

DIVIDEND MINING SHARES.—This STOCK, wisely selected, undoubtedly pays the LARGEST KNOWN DIVIDENDS, and oftentimes increases in value 500 per cent. The advertiser has two lists—one of Dividend, and the other of Progressive Mines. The dividend mines will pay from 10 per cent. upwards; and the progressive mines chosen are those where large sums have been expended, and the last effort is being made to make them remunerative.—Apply to 511.8. D. BUTT, mining agent, 15, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

MINING AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN, who has for some time past been studying mining in its various branches, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT as AGENT or SUB-MANAGER in a LEAD MINE. He is thoroughly conversant with the principles of civil engineering, chemistry, mechanical drawing, &c. Unexceptionable references can be given. A moderate salary only required at present.—Address, pre-paid, "W. C.," care of Mr. Bowring, Commercial Sale Rooms, Mineing-lane, London.

MANTED ANDERS OF THE COMMERCENT OF THE COM

MINING JOURNAL.—WANTED, this periodical from its COM-at Thomas, Davies, and Co.'s advertising offices, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, stating price and condition.

PARTNERSHIP IN A MINING CONCERN WANTED.—
An eligible OPPORTUNITY presents itself for any gentleman, of moderate capital, obtaining a SHARE in a very valuable MINEHAL PROPERTY, centrally sifuated in South Staffordshire, possessing every convenience of canal and other accommodation for doing a first-rate trade. The measures of coal are of excellent quality, have recently been opened, and are now in work. The ironstone measure are numerous, and also of excellent quality.—Application to be made to "A. 1.2," Post-office, Wolverhampton.

INVESTMENT.—A GENTLEMAN, having spare cash, wishes to INVEST it in two or three young FIRST CLASS DIVIDEND MINES, in preference to any other kind of security. North and West Basset, Wheal Wrey, and Exmouth and Adams preferred.

Persons wishing to SELL the whole, or any part, of 10 to 20 North and West Easted, 50 to 100 Wheal Wrey, 20 to 25 Exmouth and Adams, may find a purchaser by applying by letter, stating price, to "A. Z.," Post-office, Throgmorton-st., London.

applying by letter, stating price, to A. R., Personner, S. M., Per

RON TRADE.—A GENTLEMAN of experience with a first class connection, and resident in Glasgow, is wishful to REPRESENT any good House in the IRON TRADE, for the management of business in Scotland, or commission or otherwise.—Apply, "Iron," Post-office, Glasgow. Apply, "Ire

TO FOREMEN, &c., OF SLATE QUARRIES.—WANTED, in Devonshire, a STEADY, CLEVER FOREMAN, to superintend the raising of the slabs, and overlook the splitters and trimmers, and to enter sales, &c.; liberal wages will be given, and reference as to character and ability required. A FEW good HANDS as SPLITTERS and TRIMMERS also WANTED in the same quarry.—Apply by letter, post paid, addressed "A. B.," care of Mr. Wm. Thomas, High-street, Ccediton.

CASTINGS OR MACHINERY IN SCOTLAND.—A GENTLE-HOUSE ORDERING CASTINGS or MACHINERY in SCOTLAND, to inspect the work, and mapage the business generally.—Apply, "W.," James Ritchie, Eq., writer, Glasgow.

ULVERSTONE OR WHITEHAVEN IRON ORES. WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN, possessing a first-rate connection amongst the Sout Staffordshire ironmasters, a COMMISSION ACENCY for the SALE of the above. Apply, by letter, to "A. C.," Missing Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London

RISH PEAT COMPANY (Chartered).—FOR SALE, TWENTY SHARES.—Apply, stating highest price, to Mr. J. A. Dewnvast, No. 4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

USITANIAN MINING COMPANY,—Notice is hereby given, that
the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this
company will be HELD at the office, 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, on
Wednesday, the 19th inst., at One o'clock precise.
London, Sept. 7, 1855. By order of the Board, G. H. STANIFORTH, Sec.

THE EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY,—"LIMITED."
Provisionally Registered under the new Limited Liability Act of 1855.

Provisionally Registered under the new Limited Liability Act of 1855.

Capital £150,000, in 15,000 shares of £10 cacb.
A deposit of 5s. per share upon allotment.

The first call of £2 per share to be made one month after the Deed of the Company is ready for signature, of which due notion will be given, and the remaining calls to be made from time to time as the money may be required.

Capt. L. V. VERNON, R.E., M.P., Ardington House, Wantage, Berks.
A. I. V. de MAGALHAENS, Esq., 75, Mark-lane.
WM. P. HAYMEN, Esq., Rochester, Kent.
GEORGE BURGE, Esq., 1, Lanadowne-place, Brunswick-square.
E. W. MORRIS, Esq., Monument-yard, London-bridge.
Sir H. T. MADDOCK, M.P. (late goverior of Bengal), 108, South Audiey-street.
GREGOR GRANT, Esq., Bombay Civil Service (late Chairman of the Oriental Bank), Oriental Club.

GREGOR GRANT, Esq., Bombay Civil Service (late Chairman of the Oriental Bank), Oriental Club.

JAMES HUME, Esq., of Calcutta, Reform Club, Pall Mail.
GEORGE SMEED, Esq., Core-court, near Sittingbourne, Kent.
Auddrons—John Noble, of the firm of Messrs. Nobla and Co., Broad-street-buildings;
H. C. Read, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Mackay and Read, 9, New Broad-street.

Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Company.

SECRITARY—Heary Haymen, Esq.

STANDING COUNSEL—Charles Wordsworth, Esq., 4, Paper buildings, Temple.

SOLICITOR—Richard Prail, Esq., 19, Essex-street, Strand.

BROKEN—Daniel Co-tello, Esq., 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.

OFFICES,—132 and 183, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

This company is established with the object of working coals in the valley of the

This company is established with the object of working coals in the valley of the Damoodah, in Bengal, and of supplying the great and rapidly-increasing demand it India for that article.

OFFICES.—132 and 133, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.
This company is established with the object of working coals in the valley of the Damoodah, in Bengal, and of supplying the great and rapidly-increasing demand in India for that article.

The profitable nature of such an undertaking has been placed beyond all doubt by the fact of an association—The Bengal Coal Company—working in the immediate proposed locality, having for some years past regularly paid its shareholders dividends varying from 12 to 16 per cent. The Kast India Coal Company will have the advantage of commencing its operations with the means of transporting its coal to market, by rail, in six hours—a benefit of vast importance, when it is remembered that until within these last few months the only mode of transit has been of the most tedious, dangerous, and expensive character; combining land and water carriage—the former by carts, and the latter on a torrent navigable for a very lirele period of the year.

The collieries and lands secured by the directors are extensives and valuable; they consist of five distinct saines, together with buildings, plant, &c., and comprise an area of upwards of 500 acres. The seams vary from 8 to 16 feet in thickness, and commendately adjoining, and situated within three miles of the East India Railway Company's terminus at Rangeunge, and 129 miles (by rail) from Calcutta. They have been worked on a small scale for the last five years, sapplying for two or three years the India General Steam Navigation Company with all the fuel for its stamers. Five shafts have been sunk, at depths varying from 35 to 60 ft. Samples taken from these mines have been sunk at depths varying from 35 to 60 ft. Samples taken from the arily at greater distances from the rail, are valuable with reference to the superior quality of the coal, and its espablisty for coking purposes. The terms upon which these mines have been purchased are highly favourable to shareholders. Not only is the price extremely moderate, with reference to previous

Application for shares, in the following form, will be received by the secretary and be brokers of the company:—

To the Directors of the East India Coal Company,—" Limited."

GENTERMEN,—I request you will allot me shares in the East India Coa Company upon the terms of your prospectus, and I agree to accept the same, or such lesser number as may by allotted to me, and to pay the deposit thereon at the time and place mentioned in the letter of allotment, and that such deposit may be expended in defraying the preliminary expenses.

Name
Reference
Address and occupation
Date
Number of shares

DIAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—The shareholders of this company are solicited to attend a MEETING, which will be HELD on Wednesday, the 19th September, 1855, at the London Tavern, Bishopegate-street, to take into consideration the present state of the affairs of the Blaenavon, and to propose the best means to be adopted to restore its value. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely. The directors have been specialty invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,

JAS. BANKS AND COMMITTEE, 1855.

DLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—The Committee sitting at 83, Fleet-street respectfully solicit those shareholders whom the divector's refuse to register to APPLY at the above address for the CIRCULAR an nouncing a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held at the London Tavern on the 19th inst.

JAS. BANKS AND CO.

(ARBERY WEST MINING COMPANY.—A MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the South Cork Mining Company, 3, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, on Wednesday, the 19th September, at One o'clock, for the purpose of authorising the sale of the plant and lease of the mine.")

By order of the Trustees.

REWSTEIGNTON MINING COMPANY.—The adventurers in this company are requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING to be HELD at the company's offices, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, on Thursday, the 13th day of September, at Two o'clock precisely,—To receive a report from the committee of management; to audit the accounts of the company; to eiect additional members, in lieu of those deceased or resigned; to elect a purser or managing director; and on general business.

general business.

None but registered shareholders, or their proxies, who must also be sharehold

None but registered shareholders, or their proxies, who must also be sharehold

By order of the Committee,

JAMES PHILLIPS, Managing Directo

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the company will be HELD at their offices, No. 17, Gresham-stree Monday, the 1st day of October next, at Two o'celock precisely. Dated Sept. 1, 1855. By order of the Board,

TREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—APPLICATIONS
from original shareholders for the NEW SHARES will CONTINUE to be
RECEIVED at the office of the company antil the 17th inst.
By order of the Committee of Management,
R. C. MANUEL, Sec.
47. Old Broad-street, Sept. 7, 1855.

WEST PAR OONSOLS MINE.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this mine, held at the office, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, on Wednesday, the 29th August, 1855,

It was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. Martin, and carried unanimously: That the reports and accounts now read, showing a credit balance of £1052 bs. 2d. at 31st July, after allowing for all liabilities at that date, be, and the same are hereby, approved of and adopted.

At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, held the same day, at the same place,

S. W. DAUKES, Esq., in the chair, Whereas, by the 7th Rule of the Cost-book, no shareholder shall have power to vote, nor receive any dividends, unless he shall have registered his name and shares in the books of the company, and whereas the whole of the shares being now issued, it is not shares being now issued, it is Resolved,—That a share register be at once provided, and that notice be sent to every shareholder by the secretary, requiring him to come in forthwith and register his shares.

Resolved,—That the foregoing resolution be advertised in the Mining Journal, and two of the morning papers.

By order,

J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders mpany was held at the Hotel Disch, at Cologne, on Friday, the 31st August, ROBERT CARTER, Esq. (President), in the chair.

this company was held at the Hotel Disch, at Cologne, on Friday, the Salet August, "
ROBERT CARTER, Eq. (Precident), in the chair.

The charcholders present held and represented 344 votes, equal to 17,200 shares.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the reports of the Council of Administration and engineer, now read, be approved, and printed for distribution amongst the shareholders in this company.

That the accounts of this company to the 30th June last, now read, be approved and printed, and be annexed to the report of the council.

That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the outgoing auditors, Col. Chase and Col. George Underwood; and that they receive 70 thalers each as a renuncration for their services.

That Col. Chase and Augustus S. Wildy, Esq., be nominated and requested to act as auditors of the books and accounts of this company for the ensuing year.

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the president and council of administration, for their scal and attention to the interests of the company.

That the thanks of the meeting be also given to the chief engineer of the company (Mr. Arthur Dean), the representative of the company at the mines (Mr. Cha. Hoppe), and the secretary and accountant of the company in London (Mr. F. C. W. Brandt), for their zeal and industry displayed in the interests of the company.

Signed, R. CAETER, President.

Stannaries of Cornwall-In the Vice-Warden's Court.

ROSCORLA V. GILBY.

ROSCORLA V. GILBY.

ROSCORLA V. GILBY.

RE BALNOON CONSOLS MINE.

DECREE, made in this cause, bearing date the 10th day of May last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at Crotch's Hotel, Hayde, on Saturday, the 15th day of September inst., at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for Selling Fifty.

TWO (900ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, of and in the said MINE, or as many of the said shares as shall be necessary to satisfy the said order, or Decree, and, the like PARTS, or SHARES, of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY and MATERIALS, and OTHER ETFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.—For further information, application may be made to Messra. Roscorla and Davies, plaintiff's solicitors, Penzance; or to Mr. Stures, solicitor, Trito.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Sept. 5, 1855.

Stannaries of Eurawall-In the Bire-Warden's Court. 94

PAINTER v. STRIDE.

PAINTER v. STRIDE.

RE MILLPOOL MINE.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in this cause, bearing date the 11th day of June last, a FUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at Crotch's Hotel, Hayle, on Saturday, the 15th day of September Inst., at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING TWENTY (1024the) PAITS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, of and in the said MINE, or as many of the said shares as shall be necessary to satisfy the said Order, or Decree, and the like PARTS, or SHARES, of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE, — For further information, application may be made to Messrs, Rosconia and Davies, plaintif's solicitors, Pensance; or to Mr. Stokes, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Sept. 5, 1855.

Stannaries of Curamall-Bu the Bire-Warden's Conrt.

NOEL v. MORIABRY.

NOEL v. MORIABRY.

RE GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINE.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in this cause, bearing date the 13th day of February last, a FUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at Crotch's White Hart Hotel, Hayle, on Saturday, the 15th day of September inst., at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING ONE (1024th) PART, or SHARE, of the said Defendant, of and in the said MINE, and the like PART, or SHARE, of the said Defendant, of and in the ORES, ENGINES, MACHINERY and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Messra. Roscorla and Davies, plaintiff's solicitors, Pensance; or to Mr. Stocks, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Sept. 5, 1855.

IMPORTANT MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

VR. W. C. HOCKEN, Auctioneer, St. Teath, near Camelford, Corawall, has received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at WHEAL BAWDEN, in the parish of St. Teath, Corawall, on Wednesday, the 19th day of September next, at Twelve o'clock for One precisely, comprising a WATER-WHEEL, nearly new, 30 ft. diam., 3 ft. abreast within, with bobs and pulleys; horse-whim; 13 fms, of 13 ft. hifts or pumps; 16 fms. of 9 in., pumps; 25 fms. of launders; and a large quantity of new and old timber, smiths' tools, &c.; and a quantity of articles particularised in handbils.—For particulars, apply to the auctioneer; or to Capt. Ww. PENGOSE, Pengelly, near Camelford.—Dated Aug. 29, 1855.

SPARE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE AT CREEGBRAWSE MINE.

MESSRS. SALTER AND GREENWOOD WILL SELL, BY
PUBLIC AUCTION, at CREEGBRAWSE MINE, in the parish of Kenwyn,
on Monday, the 10th day of September next, at Eleven o'clock in the forencon precisely, the following MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—

1 70 in. cylinder steam pumping engine,
with 2 boilers, weighing about 12 tons,
with a boiler weighing about 12 tons,
with a boiler weighing about 18 tons,
with a boiler weighing about 18 tons,
to fine the property of the control of the contr SPARE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE AT CREEGBRAWSE MINE

1 iron balance-bob, weighing about 18 tons, with plummer blocks and brasses to fit.
40 fms. of from 6 in. to 7 in. wood rods, 20 fms. of from 1 in. to 2 in. iron bucket-2 12 in. buckets. [rods. 4 6 in. buckets.]

6 clack seats.

13 12 in. wrought-iron valve-plates.

4 12 in. cast-iron valve-plates.

3 12 in. plunger-poles, with stuffing-box and glands to match.

2 smiths' bellows. 2 anvils, 1 vice, a large as good spanners.
Several lots of tram-road iron.
A quantity of old and new timber, fit for mining and building purposes.

Good shaft tackle.

Several pumps of various sizes.

The whole of the machinery and materials can be strongly recommended to min agents.—For inspecting the same, apply to the agent (Capt. BLIGHT); or to the suctioneers, at their offices, Truro.—Truro, Aug. 23, 1855.

ALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE AT TREVISKEY MINE IN THE PARISH OF GWENNAP, ON MONDAY, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER NEXT MESSES. LITTLE AND MICHELL are instructed to OFFER POR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 10th day of September next, at Eleven o'clock, at TREVISKEY MINE, in the parish of Gwennap, the following oxocilent MINING MATERIALS, as follows:—One 24 in. cylinder Will Existing, with boiler about 11 tons, and iron cage; very good 39 ft. water-wheel, 2 ft. breast, oak ring, put together with oak pins; excellent crusher and saw machine, connected with the wheel; capstan and shears; 9 in. capstan-rope, 300 fms. long, nearly new; 5 ftons of 5½ in. flat whim-rope; 80 fms. of 5 in. whim-rop; 130 fms. of 2½ in. by 1½ in. iron rods, with clasp joints made of best iron, and nearly new; 5 from defend off bobs; 23 2 ft. by 6 in. wide red pulleys; 10 2 ft. whim litts; 1 shaft and 1 V-bob, with strapping-plates; 20 fms. 6 in. rods, with caps middlers of 6ft; 19 in. plunger-pole; 15 in. punger-pole; 28 fms. 7 in. pumps; 16 in. working-barrel, with clack seat and windbore to fit; 19 in. plunger-pole; 15 in. pump; rod and barrel pine; staples, glands, and yokes; machine and horse-whim kibbles; 1 winch; old boiler and tube, about 6 tons; 9 tons of railroad iron; 4 tram wagons; large quantity of sold wrought and cast-iron; 2 large beams and scales, with stands, brass and iron weights; 3 small scales, with brass weights; dial and spirit level; 1 ton-9-16th whimchain; sundry sets of caps and rod-plate; new whim-kibbles and tram wagon-plates; 3 annles; 3 vices; mandril; smiths' horse and crane; large quantity of spitus and sold; object, sets; cupboards; trough; serves veok; new and old dimber; hutches; picking tables; sheds; whim cage; 2 whim bars; 150 fms. ladders; account-house furniture; iron safe; and a great variety of other materials, nearly all of which are nearly new and in good condition.—Dated Ang. 20, 1855.

EWONDOCK IRONWORKS FOR SALE.—There will be EXPOSED FOR SALE.**—There will be proper to the control of t

REW CUMNOCK IRONWORKS FOR SALE.—There will be EXPOSED FOR SALE. BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange sale Rooms, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next, at Two o'clock afternoon, the extensive and valuable IRONWORKS in Ayrshire, known formerly as the NITHSDALE IRONWORKS, and afterwards as the NEW CUMNOCK IRONWORKS, situated within two miles of the New Cumnock Station of the Glasgow and South-Western Ballway, with which they are connected by a branch line, and consisting of THREE BLAST FURNACES, recently errected upon the most improved principles; TWO BLOWING ENGINES, condensing and working expansively, with steam cylinders, 45 in. diameter, and blowing cylinders, 100 in. diameter, 9 ft. stroke, compable of blowing seven furnaces; with WORKSHOPS, COUNTING-HOUSE, DWELLING HOUSES for MANAGER and AGENTS, WORKMEN'S HOUSES, &c. The furnaces and all the buildings are erected on feued ground, of which the proprietors possess about 30 acres.

The furnaces and all the buildings are erected on feued ground, of which the proprietors possess about 30 acres.

The LEASES of the MINERAL FIELDS connected with and immediately adjoining the works are extensive, and contain CLAYBAND IRONSTONE, several SEAMS of WORKABLE COAL, superior FIRE CLAY, with a BRICK and TILLE WORK, fitted with machinery of the best description; together with rallways and tramways intersecting these field, railway plant, pit engines, and other fittings necessary for carrying on the works on a large searching from the furnaces to an extensive field of blackband ironstone and coal, lying flat, near the surface, and otherwise well situated for being cheaply worked. The quality and thickness of the ironstone, which has been satisfactorily tested, are very similar to the blackband now used, in the neighbouring iron works at Dalmellington. Three pits are sunk to the ironstone, and fitted with satisfactorily tested, are very similar to the blackband now used, in the neighbouring ironworks at Dalmellington. Three pits are sunk to the ironstone, and fitted with satisfactorily tested, are very similar to the blackband now used, in the neighbouring ironworks at Dalmellington. Three pits are sunk to the ironstone, and fitted with satisfactorily tested, are very similar to the blackband now used, in the neighbour 10,000 tone of ironstone, parity calcined and parity raw, which may be had at a valuation. There is no reason to doubt that arrangements might be made with the proprietors of this and other mineral fields leased by the present company for resuming operations on favourable terms to the lesses or purchasers of these works.

proprietors of this and tensor to could that arrangements might be made with the proprietors of this and other mineral fields leased by the present company for resuming operations on favourable terms to the lessees or purchasers of these works. The works are favourably situated with regard to other coal and ironatone fields in the neighbourhood; and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway affords ready and cheap means of transit to the various shipping ports on the Frith of Clyde, as well as to Glasgow on the north, and England on the south.

These works present a ready opportunity to parties wishing to engage in the iron trade. If desired, a considerable portion of the purchase money may be allowed to remain on the works.

For forther purticulars, application may be made to Waltern Mackenzie, accountant, 66. St. Vincent-street, Glasgow; Jas. Allan, writer, 20, Buchana. street, Glasgow; Hallowski, and the company of the property.

Glasgow, Aug. 24, 1855.

MINES IN CORNWALL.—A MAP of ALL the MINES in the Gwennap, Redrath, Camborne, Illogan, Alfred, Lelant, St. Ives, Wendron, Breage, and Marasion Districts, will be READY FOB DELIVERY in three weeks. It contains about 250 mines. Prices: Plain, 21s., Coloured, 26s.; Coloured and Mounted, 30s. In order that the publisher may procure a sufficient number of impressions, he respectfully solicite entry orders, to be addressed to Mr. R. SYMONS, land surveyor, Quay, Truro.—Sept. 1, 1855.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—The OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 22, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—Aveny, Bellpond, Gardissai, and Co., patent agents and negociators.

HOLDERS OF RAILWAY OR MINING SHARES AND - DEBENTURES can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, in small or large same, up to £30,000, for long or short periods, at 4 per cent. per annum.—Apply to Hakek and Co., 3, Union-court, old Broad-street.

INES AND MANUFACTURES IN NORWAY.

Into extensive and important PROPERTY known as the MODUM BI
sequence of the death of the late proprietor, and by order of his executes, he as
by FERED FOR SALE, BY FURLIC AUCTION, at the office of Sorenerive in
the site of the death of the late proprietor, and by order of his executes, he as
by FERED FOR SALE, BY FURLIC AUCTION, at the office of Sorenerive in
the site of waluable COBALT MINES, stamping and dressing, calcining, small
and chomical exabilitionments, for smanfacture of oxide of cobolit, smalls, want
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and vivo biast furnaces, two gain hearths, with a powerful cylinder blow in male
and everything necessary for the carrying on of the work. The buildings and
dwelling houses for the managers and workmen, schools, workshops, waskeds,
and everything necessary for the carrying on of the work. The buildings and
setted, 24 are propolled by the Sinasa River, at Hangfos Waterfall, which is full
high, and is the site of the metallurgical and principal stample, which is full
high, and is the site of the metallurgical and principal stample.

The nett carnings of these mills are £250 to £300 per anum. A slide for passig

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOI FOUR (128ths) PARTS, or SHARES, in that valuable LEAD MINE, as by the name of WEST GREEN HURTH, in the manor of Teesdale.—For parties, apply to Jone Virgore, ironmonger, Front-street, Penrith.

SPARE MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRAC
at the DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS MINE, Buckland, near Tavist
Devon: — WAFEL-WHEEL, 52 ft. diamo., 5 ft. white, with cast-fron rings, epilate
axle, sockets, saddles, and brasses, all nearly new, only worked a few weeks, proposed in the second of the s

TOR SALE.—A superior SECOND-HAND COUPLED LOC MOTIVE ENGINE and TENDER. Her driving wheels are 5 ft, 6 in, die and she is of strong build in all her parts, with copper fire-box, brass tabes, se, has just undergone a complete and careful overhaul, and is now nearly equal to This engine, being in first-rate order, will be found well adapted for mineral or traffic; and warely is such an article presented to the public at the price for wish will be sold.—Apply to Mr. Gaasy, engineer, Dalmarnock Foundry, Glawhere the engine is now to be seen.—Glasgow, September, 1855.

OR SALE .- TWO HORIZONTAL OSCILLATING ENGIN of 10-horse power each; TWO DONKEY ENGINES, cylinders 6 in. dia and 12 in. stroke, pump plunger 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. diameter and 12 in. stroke; pump plunger 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. diameter and 12 in. stroke; a HORIZO ENGINE, of 6-horse power; an OVERHEAD CRANK ENGINE, of 20-horse STEAM BOILERS of VARIOUS SIZES.—For particulars, apply to Jons De Co., Oak Bank Engine Works, Glasgow.

PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, 18 in. cylinder, 4 it. stroke, with 36 in cylinder, suitable for blowing refineries; also, a 55 cwt. DRAWING-OUT HAM the whole fitted complete, ready for work. A TYRE BENDING MACHIN railway tyres.—For further particulars, address Mossrs, Tuomas Perry and Highfields Foundry, Bilston.

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SOLD, a very valuable MINE, situate in the heart of the best mining d
in Cardignashire. A shallow adic level has been extended for many fathons, bettom of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and some tone
on the surface broken therefrom. A deep adit level has been commenced, and
on the course of the lode for 30 fms., the lode yielding lead ore. To continue level to the course of lead ore discovered in the shallow adic level was the oly
the present company; but a great portion of the mine being held by working in the adjacent neighbourhood, whose means are not sufficient to carry on the
with spirit, is the only cause for parting with the property.—To inspect, and is
there particulars, apply to the agent, PRILIF NICHOLLS, Goginan, Aberysteith.
P.S. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, carriage,
and dues moderate.—March 3, 1855.

and dues moderate.—March 5, 1855.

OLLIERY AND WORKS IN SOUTH WALES.—TO BE 86
BY PRIVATE TREATY, the PENCLAWDD COLLIERY, on the
River, opposite to Lianelly, and two miles from the South Wales Railway. The
neral leases are held for long terms, at low royalties, and include several he
acres. The colliery is completely won by a pit of 80 fms., with pumping en
65 in. cylinder, more than surfacient to command any future increase of wate
the unworked district, having a range of two miles upon four workable vis
abort incline connects the colliery with the shipping wharves, where the endue is 1d, per ton register on the vessel.

A balance machine, winding engine, and all necessary workshops and offs
attached to the colliery. Adjoining the shipping wharves are freshold lands, as
for the ercetion of any kind of smelting works; and on part of which are low
men's cottages, and works under lease.

The coal is of well-known bituminous quality. The collery is well shap
artice desirous of carrying on a large trade, which may be indefinitely care
the formation of a branch to the South Wales Railway.

The proprietor will either sell the whole property, or will retain the infegrant a lease of the pit and the necessary erections and shipping wharves
particulars apply, by letter, to J. Banson, Swaneca

ELIGIBLE IRONWORKS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—TO SOLD, OR LET, the UNEXPTRED TERM of an IRONWORKS in BERLAND, comprising about 14 acres, held under a lease, at a nominal real six years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing engine and hot his paretus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler plates; and a til work, capable of producing 400 boxes per week; also, 11 workmen's and tree lent managers' houses. The forges have the advantage of both stem power; and the whole work is most eligibly situated close to a railway, as which goes into the work, and with every facility for the cleap supply of argili ironstone, coal, and hematite ore. The above is in excellent condition, and immediately put to work at a very small expensiting of a complete set of rolls folded and sinished iron, Shingler's hammer, shears, &c., worked by a stems and capable of producing 30 to 70 tons of bars weekly.

Apply to Mesars, McEwan and Auld, accountants, Glasgow; Mesers, Wa and Co., London or Glasgow; or Peters Camenon, Esq., Whitehaven.

MARAZION HOTEL TO BE LET.—TO BE LET, from Mi mas next, for a term of 14 years, determinable at the end of the first many there is the property, all that desirable and well accustomed INN, known MARAZION HOTEL, situate in the centre of the town of Marazion, at WALLED GARDEN, TAP, and STABLES thereto belonging, now and for years past in the occupation of Mr. George Sealy.

The inn, tap, and stables are in a good state of repair, and afford every set dation and convenience for an extensive business.

The preintiess are pleasantly situated, commanding an excellent view of St. M. Mount and the Mount's Bay, and the walled garden is in good order and wells with fruit trees.

The taker may be accommodated with the fixtures, faraiture, and slock at tion, and will be required to enter into leases and execute counterparts there prepared at his expense by the lessor's solicitors.

For viewing the premises, apply to Mr. Sealty; and for further particulars or to Messrs. Thos. Rocams and Sox, solicitors, Helston; or to Messrs, and Davies, solicitors, Penzance; by whom tenders will be received till the 2 of September next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1855.

IMPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.—The INVENTOR is

IMPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS,—The INVENTOR IS PARED to CONSTRUCT, upon liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERS!
FURNACE, capable of making a SAVING of 50 per cent. FUEL over that
constructed furnaces in Edrope; at the same time guarantees the gene
melting not to exceed 5 per cent.
The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various

The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England set various purchased in the regular course of smelting, and any extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silveryist thereby rendering the lead free of all impurities, and, at the same time, it mony in a marketable state.—All applications to be addressed to the inventage of the formal state of the formal state of the formal state. The same is the same time, it work by the end of the present month. A descriptive notice of the invent peared in the Mining Journal of July 14.

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, Le GEOLOGY AND MAGNETISM. By Evan Hopkins. 16s. GEOLOGY AND MINING-FOUR LECTURES BY G. HERWOOD, 2s. GEOLOGY AND MINING—FOUR LECTURES BY G. HENWOOD, 22. 0d.; 97
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8. STATURAL HISTORY BY T. R. HUNGEY, F.R.S.

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these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s, per 100 yards.

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GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.

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26. References to all the large colliery owners in the kingdom. One-half the cost of hemp or chair, more durable, and ONE-THIRD THE WEIGHT OF CHAIR—very important advantages for duep mines.

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MACHINES of all sizes, from fewt. to 30 tons, for BAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS,
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Do., Galvanised Ironworks, 3, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.
Asphalted Roofing Feits, Boiler Feits, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

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PER POOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BULLO.
INGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, contractors' cottages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One peany per square tost. The cheapest roofing minufactured. Stocks kept in Loadon, Leeds, and Sristol. DRY HAIR SOILES, FITS for swing [uc].
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Officions of the press.

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A very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—Muring Journat, Dec. 2.

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and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—Moruling Herald, City Article, March 21, 1855.

The whole comprises a great deal of very meful information, of special interest to persons having capital compleyed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—Morning Chronicle, City Article, March 28, 1855.

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The book will be fossed savtremely valuable as a guide to all who are interested, or about to seek investments in mines; and we have elsewhere availed currelves of some of the mining unclostice which Mr. Murchison has so skilfully brought together.—Observer, Dec. 24, 1854.

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The work is indispensable to those persons who have any interest in mining.—

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